FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH,

CONTAINING

THE CITY CHARTER, AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, THE REPORTS OF THE CITY OFFICIALS, AND THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1894, ETC.,

PREFACED WITH

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SOMERSWORTH,

BY HON. WILLIAM D. KNAPP.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.:
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1894.

SOMERSWORTH.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH,

BY

HON. WILLIAM D. KNAPP.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Feb. 10, 1894.

To the City Councils:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, Mayor Chase and Chairman Freeman, have kindly informed me of your vote of the 8th inst., requesting me to prepare an historical sketch of Somersworth for publication with your city reports for the fiscal year ending the first day of next month. I should be elated by your estimate of my ability, if the thought that it will be quite impossible to do so much in so short a time did not tend to depress. George Francis Train attempted to go round the world in sixty days. He made the journey in sixty-seven days. If compelled to stop at the end of sixty days his journey would have been incomplete by the distance from New York to Tacoma. Doubtless the chief characteristic of any history of Somersworth which I can prepare in the time allowed me, will be the omission of important facts. Having given you this warning, I will attempt to comply with your request by furnishing a brief sketch relating to the history of about ten square miles of land which now contain our not great but goodly and growing city. The material at hand from which some facts will be gathered, consists of Belknap's and McClintock's History of New Hampshire, Carter's Historical Notes, Provincial and State Papers, Sanford and Everts' Atlas of Strafford County and the Parish and Town Records of Somersworth. This acknowledgment must cover a multitude of

extracts from these authorities. The literature of graveyards, which is an important factor in history, will not be consulted, on account of the inclement season as well as for lack of time.

The early history of the territory which is now comprised in the city of Somersworth, is involved with the history of Dover, of which it formed a part. North America was claimed by England because of the discoveries of John Cabot and his three sons, Sebastian, Lewis, and Sanctus, who in 1496 were commissioned by Henry the Seventh "to sail to all parts, countries, and seas of the east, of the west, and of the north, under our banners and ensigns, with five ships of what burthen and quantity soever they be, and so many mariners or men as they will have with them in the said ships, upon their own proper costs and charges, to seek out, discover and find whatsoever isles, countries, regions, or provinces of the heathen and infidels, whatsoever they be, and in what part of the world soever they be, which before this time have been unknown to all Christians," to take possession in the name of the king of England, and as his vassals to conquer, possess, and occupy; enjoying for themselves, their heirs and assigns forever, the sole right of trading thither, paying the king, in lieu of all customs and impositions, a fifth of all net profits. Pursuant to this commission, in 1497 they discovered Labrador, and sailing along the coast, claimed all the territory north of the Gulf of Mexico. In 1620 the attention of the English people seems to have been turned especially to this northerly part of the new world, with a view of colonizing it. November 3, 1620, the king by his sole authority constituted a council of forty, by the name of "The council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England in America." They were a corporation, with perpetual succession by election of the majority, and their territories extended from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude. This charter is

the foundation of all the grants that were made of the country of New England. In 1623, Sir Fernando Gorges and Captain John Mason, having obtained from this council of Plymouth a grant of land lying between the Merrimack and Sagadahock (now the Kennebec) rivers, sent from England two small companies, one of which formed a settlement on the south bank of the Pascataqua, now within the limits of Portsmouth; the other company, under the leadership of Edward Hilton, sailed up the river six or seven miles and settled on a neck of land between the river and a great bay. The Indians called the place Winnichahannet. It was named by those settlers Northam, and afterwards Dover. The point of land first settled was called Hilton's Point, but is now known as Dover Neck. Subsequently Gorges and Mason divided their grant, the former taking a new grant of the part east of the Pascataqua and calling it the state of Maine, and the latter taking a new grant of the part west of the Pascataqua, described as follows: "all that part of the mainland in New England lying upon the seacoast, beginning from the middle part of the Merrimack river and from thence to proceed northwards along the seacoast to Pascataqua river, and so forwards up within the said river and to the furtherest head thereof, and from thence northwestward until three score miles be finished from the first entrance of Pascataqua river, also from Merrimack through the said river and to the furtherest head thereof, and so forwards up into the lands westwards until three score miles be finished, and from thence to cross overland to the three score miles end accompted from Pascataqua river . . . which said portions of land . . . the said Captain John Mason intends to name New Hampshire." Mason named his new grant New Hampshire for the county where he had lived in England.

This grant to Mason was a cause of many controversies in the courts, and has little if any value now in the settlement of titles. An interesting question is raised by this

deed, respecting the name of the river which forms the northeastern boundary of Somersworth. The phrase in Mason's grant "along the seacoast to Pascataqua river and so forwards up within the said river and to the furtherest head thereof" describes the line between New Hampshire and Maine from the sea to the source of the river. A grant to Edward Hilton in 1629 conveyed "all that part of the river called Pascataquack called or known by the name Wecanacohunt, with the south of said river, up to the fall of the river." It is evident from a grant dated November 3, 1631, that the river was known as the Pascataqua from the sea to Quampegan Falls, near which was established a plantation called Newichwannock on the opposite side of the river from Hilton's grant. The first fall of the river was Quampegan Falls at South Berwick; the second Salmon Falls, and the third Great Falls, while the river from the sea to the furtherest head thereof in East pond between Wakefield, N. H., and Acton, Maine, was the Pascataqua. Subsequently this stream, from its source to Rollinsford Point, where it receives the waters of the Cocheco, was called the Salmon Falls river; from Rollinsford Point to Dover Point the Newichwannock, and thence to the sea the Pascataqua. A river only fifty miles in length need not be so named in sections. It would be well to restore the original name Pascataqua to the whole river from East pond to the sea, and relegate the name Salmon Falls to the falls, and the name Newichwannock to the successful woollen manufactory of that name in South Berwick.

Captain Walter Neal was appointed agent of the lower plantation near the mouth of the river, and Captain Thomas Wiggin of the upper plantation at Hilton's Point. The primary objects of these settlements were to catch fish and to trade with the natives. In 1633, Captain Wiggin surveyed and laid out the town of Dover. This survey included what is now Dover, Somersworth, Rollinsford, Madbury, Lee, Durham, and a part of Newington.

All titles to land in Somersworth, and in all other territories formerly included in Dover, are founded upon grants from that town. The process by which Dover obtained its authority to issue land grants is peculiar if not questionable.

Before the year 1633 a number of patents on the Pascataqua had been granted by the council of Plymouth, but none of them were of much value in the end. The colony of Massachusetts Bay had, before 1643, swept all this territory under its jurisdiction. Under a grant by the Plymouth council to Sir Henry Roswell, dated March 19, 1628, he and his associates were entitled to all lands embraced between Charles river and the Merrimack river, and also all lands "which lie . . within the space of three English miles to the northward . . of the Merrimack, or to the northward of any and every part thereof."

In 1629, King James I chartered the Massachusetts Company, conferring to them the early grant to Roswell. The grant of New Hampshire to Captain John Mason was dated November 7, 1629, seven months later than the grant to Roswell. As early as 1633, the Massachusetts authorities intimated that their jurisdiction extended over New Hampshire. When the grant to Roswell was made, the course of the Merrimack river was supposed to be about due east. The great bend from the north was unknown. When later discoveries brought this fact to light, the colony of Massachusetts Bay put a new and ingenious construction upon their charter. The expression in their grant, "all lands which lie within three English miles to the northward of the Merrimack, or to the northward of any and every part thereof," received a new interpretation, which years afterwards was made a matter of record by the following order, passed by Massachusetts in 1652: "On perusal of our charter, it was this day voted, by the whole court, that the extent of the line is to be from the northernmost part of the Merrimack river, and three miles farther

north, be it a hundred miles, more or less, from the sea, and from thence upon a straight line east and west to each sea, and this is to be the true interpretation of the terms of the limit northward granted in the Patent." The report of a subsequent survey is as follows: "At Aqueduhtan, the name of the head of the Merrimack, where it issues out of the lake called the Winnapuscaki upon the first day of August, 1652, we observed, and by observation found that the latitude of the place was 43° 40′ 12″ besides those minutes which were to be allowed for three miles north, which run into the lake." This modest claim of all land north of Charles river and south of a line running through Winnipiseogee, east and west to each sea, overlaid and swallowed up the claims of all subsequent grantees of territory in New Hampshire.

In 1640, Massachusetts saw her opportunity to obtain jurisdiction over the Pascataqua plantations. Hugh Peters and two others were sent "to understand the minds of the people and to prepare them."

On his return, in 1641, he reported to Governor Winthrop that the Pascataqua people were "ripe for our government. They grone for Government and Gospel all over that side of the country. Alas! poore bleeding soules."

Though not a matter of record, it is evident that the preparation referred to between these shrewd Puritans of Massachusetts and those "sons of Belial," as they called the settlers on the Pascataqua, included some reserved rights on the part of the colony at Hilton's Point, and one was the right to issue land grants under the protection of the Massachusetts charter, for without any grant of its own, or any record title, or any other right to the land except what had been obtained by purchase from the Indians, Dover began, in 1640, to issue land grants, and so continued until all its land was granted. These land grants were voted in town-meeting and laid out by a committee chosen by the town, called "Lot-Layers." The returns of

these lot-layers were recorded in the town records, and these are the records of original titles to the land in Somersworth.

Hampton and Exeter were settled in 1638. These four settlements, Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton, had no combined government, but were separate and independent, each having its own magistrate, methods, and laws.

The hostile attitude of the Indians towards them doubtless led them to desire a union with Massachusetts under one form of government. The union was perfected by an act passed by the General Court, held at Boston, August 9, 1641.

Having asserted that, according to the Massachusetts patent, Pascataqua river was within their jurisdiction, and the people there having consented to the arrangement, it was ordered that the people "inhabiting there are and shall be accepted and reputed under the government of the Massachusetts . . that they shall be exempted from all publique charges other than those that shall arise for or from among themselves. . . Shall enjoy all such lawful liberties of fishing, planting, felling timber, as formerly," and "that the inhabitants there are allowed to send two deputies from the whole river to the Court of Boston."

In 1642 it was granted that all the inhabitants of Pascataqua who formerly were free there, should have the liberty of freemen in their several towns to manage all their town affairs, and that each town should send a deputy to the General Court, though he was not a church member. During that year, 1642, Northam was incorporated by Massachusetts, and a committee was appointed to settle the town limits. The town was called Dover the following year. The first meeting-house in New Hampshire was built at Dover Neck in 1638. They selected an eminence commanding a view of the two rivers, where they built their first place of worship and surrounded it with "entrenchments and bastions."

About 1640, Major Richard Waldron, a native of Somersetshire and one of the earliest settlers on the river, established a settlement at Cocheco Falls, where he built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and for many years Waldron's was the frontier trading-post. The products of the forests became more valuable, and gradually the settlers moved northward, obtaining small grants of land in the woods, where they could make clearings, cultivate the soil, and build homes. They were cautious, and from fear of Indians did not go far from the garrison houses. It was not until about 1670 that the first settlement at Hilton's Point had extended so far to the north as Humphrey's (now Hussey's) pond within the limits of Somersworth. A settlement was made at Salmon Falls as early as 1630, by men sent over by Mason, and in 1634 a saw-mill and a grist-mill were built at the falls, which were burned several years afterward. A few settlers appear to have been scattered over the territory during the next half century, but there was no sufficient number of them to be called a settlement. The future Somersworth was still the backwoods of Dover.

In 1643, Norfolk county was established, containing Salisbury, Hampton, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, and Strawberry Bank.

In 1644 the bounds between Dover and Strawberry Bank were determined.

In 1645 the General Court discountenanced the holding of slaves at Pascataqua, and ordered that a negro brought from Guinea should be returned.

In 1646, William Waldron was appointed recorder of deeds at Dover.

In 1651, Dover was fined ten pounds for not sending a deputy to the General Court.

In 1652 it was determined that the northern bounds of Dover should extend from the first fall of the Newichwannock river upon a north by west line four miles, and the

Lampereel river was confirmed as the bound between Exeter and Dover.

In 1654, William Pomfret was "appointed and authorized to marry such at Dover as shall be published and otherwise fitted to joyne in marriage according to law."

In 1658, Dover voted to raise twenty pounds for the maintenance of a schoolmaster who could "reid, write, and cast accompt."

In 1661 the General Court decreed that any Quaker discovered within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts should "be stripped naked from the middle upwards, and tied to a cart's tayle and whipped through the town towards the borders of our jurisdiction . . . so from constable to constable, till they be conveyed thro any the outermost town of our jurisdiction."

In 1662 three Quakers, Anna Coleman, Mary Thompson, and Alice Ambrose, received each ten strokes on their naked backs, while made fast to a cart's tail, in each of the towns of Dover, Hampton, and Salisbury.

In 1665 the people of Dover voted a "Terrett" upon the meeting-house for to hang a bell. They had previously used a drum for calling the worshippers together. A second meeting-house had been built at Dover Neck in 1653.

In 1669 the inhabitants of that part of Dover called Oyster river (now Durham) petitioned the General Court for parish privileges, and that they might have a minister settled over them. In 1670, Dover and Portsmouth seem to have been made a county.

In 1676 the county of Dover and Portsmouth was authorized to make a special rate of taxation to meet the expenses of the war.

In 1677 the Indians about the Pascataqua, who had submitted, were held on a reservation at Cocheco and were forbidden to carry arms unless licensed by Major Waldron. September 18, 1679, the commission constituting a president and council for the province of New Hampshire

passed the Great Seal of England. By this commission the Massachusetts usurpations over the Pascataqua were terminated, and New Hampshire became a royal province. The government was to be administered by a president and council appointed by the king. Laws were to be enacted by an assembly chosen by the people, but the king reserved the right to discontinue the assembly whenever he thought it advisable. John Cutts of Portsmouth was appointed president, January 1, 1680. In the election of an assembly, Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton were the only towns in the state that participated, casting in all two hundred and nine votes. At that time there were in Dover ninety-six taxpayers, of whom thirty were at Dover Neck, and sixteen at Cocheco Falls, which included what is now Somersworth. In 1681, Major Richard Waldron of Dover, succeeded President Cutts. In 1682, through the influence of Mason with the king, Edward Cranfield was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of New Hampshire.

In 1685, Walter Barefoot succeeded Cranfield. In 1686, Joseph Dudley, as president of New England, took the place of Barefoot. In 1687, Dudley was succeeded by Sir Edmund Andros as captain and governor-in-chief of New England. In 1689, Andros was sent to England as a prisoner, and for two years the New Hampshire colonies were without a government. In 1690, on petition, they were admitted under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and for nearly two years were represented by delegates in the General Court of that colony. In 1692, Samuel Allen of London, having purchased of the sons of John Mason his land claims in New Hampshire, was commissioned governor, and John Usher lieutenant-governor with power to act in the governor's absence. In 1696, William Partridge of Portsmouth succeeded Usher as lieutenant-governor. In 1699 the Earl of Belmont was appointed governor of New York, Massachusetts Bay, and New Hampshire.

In 1702, the Earl of Belmont having died, Queen Anne appointed Joseph Dudley, a son of the former governor, to be governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and these two colonies continued under one general government until 1741. Benning Wentworth was appointed governor of New Hampshire in 1741, and John Wentworth, his nephew, succeeded him in 1767 and held the office until 1775.

This brief review of the history of civil government in New Hampshire during a period of one hundred and fifty years, from the first settlement in 1623 to the time of the Revolution, affords only a glimpse of the varied political trials through which the people of the colony passed until they founded a state upon the principle of self-government.

About the year 1700 a party of men formed a settlement near what is now Rollinsford Junction, and commenced to clear land and build houses. For several years the settlers of that region travelled on the Sabbath to Dover Neck, to attend church in the old meeting-house on which a "Terrett" had been built in 1665.

In 1713 a meeting-house was built at Cocheco Falls "on Pine Hill" where the law required all the inhabitants of the town to attend public worship. The people of this new settlement continued to attend church at Cocheco Falls, until they were able, as they thought, to support a minister in their part of the town. For some time, meetings were held in a barn during the summer, and the place became known as the "summer parish."

In 1728 a church was established, and a meeting-house built.

In 1729 they sent a petition to the General Court, asking to be set off from Dover as a separate parish to be called the Parish of Summersworth. This name is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words, "Sumer" meaning the same as our word summer, and "worth," which in the termination

of the names of places means a manor or town. The word means a summer-manor or summer-town.

Since the parish is an institution of the past in New England, it may be well to look a moment into its origin and use.

The territory of England is divided according to two systems, ecclesiastical and civil. The ecclesiastical divisions are provinces, dioceses, archdeaconries, rural deaneries, and parishes. The civil divisions are counties, hundreds, and tithings or towns. "A parish is that circuit of ground which is committed to the charge of one parson, or vicar, or other minister having cure of souls therein." It is the smallest of the ecclesiastical divisions. How ancient this division is may be difficult to determine, but about the year 970 it was ordered by the law of King Edgar that, "dentur omnes decimæ primariæ ecclesiæ ad quam parochia pertinet," which has been rendered by a free translation, "Every man must contribute one tenth of his income to the support of the church in his own parish." It appears from the Saxon laws that parishes were in being nearly a century before that time, so that the institution has existed at least a thousand years. Each town, originally, had a church and celebration of divine service, sacraments and burials, and contained but one parish and one tithing. Subsequently, as the population increased, some towns were divided into two or more parishes. When the Puritans came from England to set up the Congregational polity in New England, they borrowed and brought with them the two ideas of the town and the parish; the former to aid them in civil government, the latter to provide a method for the support of religious worship. At first, as at first in England, the town and parish were identical in extent, but as the population increased, some towns were divided into two or more parishes. During the colonial period, towns and parishes built meeting-houses, elected religious teachers, and supported the churches by taxation.

In 1714 an act was passed in New Hampshire, which authorized towns "to make choice of a minister, to agree with him what salary should be paid, and to raise money by taxation for salaries of ministers and expenses of meeting-houses," and this had been the custom from the first settlement of the state in 1623. This method of providing for religious worship continued through the provincial period and the Revolution.

When the state constitution of 1783 was framed, ample room for churches was made by the declaration that "every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason," and the support of religious worship was provided for by empowering "the Legislature to authorize the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate or religious societies within this state to make adequate provision at their own expense for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality," and further that "the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate or religious societies shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance; and no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay toward the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect or denomination."

In 1791 the legislature passed a law providing that "the inhabitants of each town in this state, qualified to vote, may grant and vote such sum or sums of money as they shall judge necessary for the settlement, maintenance, and support of the ministry, schools, meeting-houses, school-houses, etc."

Under the constitution and laws then, towns had the exclusive right to choose a minister and assess a tax for his payment, and such tax might be collected of all the inhabitants of the town, unless there were some who were of

some "particular religious sect or denomination" differing from the public minister of the town, and when that fact appeared such persons were to be excused from paying such minister tax by the provision of the constitution. When the constitution was adopted in 1783, nearly all the inhabitants were Congregationalists. There were a few Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, but so few that the taxes were collected of the inhabitants generally.

Gradually new religious doctrines and opinions arose and gained followers. In 1804 the Freewill Baptists obtained an act of the legislature, which gave them a legal name "the Freewill Anti-Pedobaptists' Church and Society," and declared that they "shall be considered as a distinct religious sect or denomination, with all the privileges as such, agreeably to the constitution." This was the first statutory recognition of a religious society, independent of the town. In 1805 the Universalists obtained a similar act, and the Methodists followed in 1807.

These were the pioneers in the movement for the separation of the church and state in New Hampshire. These religious sects were excused from paying taxes for the support of the religious teacher of the town, and they might voluntarily unite and support any religious teacher they chose at their own expense, but were without authority to assess and collect any tax for the support of their own churches.

In 1819 an act was passed repealing so much of the act of 1791 as authorized towns to elect and support religious teachers, and provided "that each religious sect or denomination of Christians in this state may associate and form societies, may admit members, may establish rules and by-laws for their regulation and government, and shall have all the corporate powers which may be necessary to assess and raise money by taxes, and to collect and appropriate the same for the purpose of building and repairing houses of public worship and for the support of the ministry."

So New Hampshire abandoned the old English idea of the parish, bounded like the town by a territorial survey, and adopted the American idea of religious societies, confined only within the limits of creeds, opinions, convenience, and choice.

It was under the act of 1714 that the inhabitants of the north-east part of the town of Dover addressed the court that they might be set off a distinct parish by the name of Summersworth. The result of this petition appears in the following copy from an old book, which has on its cover the words, "Sumersworth Records:"

Anno
Regni Regis Georgii secundi
Tertio
An
Act

for seting off the northeast end of the Town of Dover and Errecting a Parish by the name of Summersworth

Whereas The northeast end or part of the Town of Dover is competently filled with Inhabitants who labor under great difficultys by their remoteness from the place of Publick worship and have thereupon addressed this Court that they may be set off a distinct Parish and be vested Powers and Priviledges accordingly

Be it therefore Enacted By the Lieutenant Governer Council & Representatives in General Assembly Conven'd & By the Authority of the same that the Northeast part of Dover as hereafter is bounded & discribed be and hereby is Sett of a District and Seperate Parish by the name of Summersworth.

The bounds of said Parish to be as follows: (Viz^{t}) Beginning at the mouth of fresh Creek and to run as the creek runs to the way that goes over said Creek or at the Head of the Creek where the way goes over and from thence as the way now goes to the Southerly side of Varnys Hill to Ebenezer Varnys land, and then to an oak tree over the end of the said Hill which is a white oak tree marked, standing about two or three Rods from a spring, and from thence on a north west and by north point of the Compass to the head of Dover bounds, and that the Inhabitants of the said lands be vested with all the

priviledges and Powers of a Parish to Chuse officers for the well regulating of the Same, and raise money from time to time for defraying the charges of the minister school & poor Provided the Inhabitants of the said Parish do within the space of one year from the date of this Act, errect & finish a Suitable House for the Publick Woship of God, and procure and Settle a learned Orthodox Minister of Good Conversation and make provision for his Comfortable and honourable Support.

And Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that Cap^{t} Paul Wentworth, Mr Thomas Wallingford, & Mr John Recker be the first Selectmen of the said Parish for calling and assembling the Said Parish together in order to chuse the proper Parish officers for the year Ensuing.

Dec^{r} 19, 1729, Read three times in the House of Representatives & past to be enacted.

Theo: Atkinson Speak^{r} pro Temp. Eod. die Read three times at the Council Board and past to be Enacted.

Rich^{d} Waldron Cler. Cons. I assent to the Enacting this Bill.

J. Wentworth.

True Copy
Rich^{d} Waldron Cler. Cons.
A true Entry of the aforegoing
Copy per
Thomas Miller, Parish Clerk.

The record of the first Parish meeting under this Act, is as follows:

To the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Summersworth Greeting.

These are to give notice of a Parish meeting to be held at the meeting house in the Parish of Summersworth on Wednesday next the Seventh of this instant January, at ten of the clock before noon then & there to choose Parish officers for the Year ensuing as the Law directs, and all persons are desired to give their attendance at time and place, Dated at Summersworth, January Second 1729/30.

Paul Wentworth
Thomas Wallingford } Selectmen.
John Recker

A true Entry of the original
warrant per Thomas Miller Par. Cler.

At a parish meeting held at the meeting house in Summersworth Pursuant to the above warrant on Wednesday, January 7th 1729/30.

Paul Wentworth Esq[r] Moderator.

Doct[r] Thomas Miller Parish Clerk, Paul Wentworth Esq[r] Thomas Wallingford & Mr John Recker Parish Selectmen, and Mr James Hobbs was chosen Collecter of the Parish Assessments.

A true Entry of the Parish officers as they were Elected as attests.

Thomas Miller Parish Clerk.

This record shows that the meeting-house which the act of incorporation required them to erect and finish within one year from Dec. 19, 1729, was in a condition to be occupied for a parish meeting only nineteen days later, Jan. 7, 1730. How long before that time it had been occupied does not appear. That condition being complied with, the other condition to "procure an Settle a learned Orthodox Minister of Good Conversation and make provision for his comfortable and honorable Support," was next in order, and the next record shows their promptness.

To the freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Parish of Summersworth.

These are to give notice of a Parish meeting to be held at the meeting house in Summersworth, on Monday, the twelfth of this instant January at ten of the clock before noon to give Mr. James Pike a call to the work of the ministry amongst us and to make him proposals for his Settlement therein . . and also to choose a committee to wait on him and offer the Same for his acceptance, all persons concerned are desired to give their attendance at time and place beforementioned.

Summersworth, January 10[th] 1729/30.

Paul Wentworth
John Recker
} Selectmen.

A true Entry per

Thomas Miller Parish Clerk.

At a Parish meeting Held at the meeting House in

Summersworth in Conformity to the above warrant on Monday, January 12th, 1729/30.

Paul Wentworth Esqr was chosen Moderater.

Voted that Mr James Pike be invited to be the Settled minister of this Parish and be called thereto and that his annual Salary be one hundred & thirty pounds—and also twenty acres of land as near the meeting house as it can conveniently be got, to be his for ever if he continues the Parish minister till his death, and one hundred pounds for his Settlement.

Also voted that Ensign Jno Tebbetts Mr William Wentworth Mr Maurice Hobbs Mr Jerem: Rawlings Mr Ebenezer Wier Mr James Guppy Mr Samuel Jones & Mr Philip Yeaton with the present Selectmen wait on Mr James Pike and offer the above proposals to his consideration and acceptance & that he be desired to give his answer in writing as soon as he can with conveniency.

It was also voted at the same meeting that all votes passed or officers chosen by holding up of the hand shall be as Authentick to the full as if the same were done by writing.

A true entry of the Parish Votes as they were passed in the Parish meeting nemini contradicente.

As attests Thomas Miller Parish Clerk.

Then follows,—

A list of the Persons that voluntarily gave land towards the Settlement of a minister in the Parish of Summersworth as they gave the same on Wednesday, January 7th 1729/30.

Paul Wentworth Esqr	1 acre
Mr Jeremiah Rawlings	1 acre
Mr Thomas Downs	1 acre
Mr Love Roberts	1 acre
Mr Thomas Nock Mr Samuel Randle	1 acre
Mr Thomas Wallingford	1 acre
Mr Joseph Recker Mr Zechariah Nock	1 acre
Mr Silvanus Nock	1 acre
Mr Gershom Wentworth	1 acre
Mr John Recker Mr Benj'n Twombly	1 acre

The "learned Orthodox minister of good conversation," selected by the parish, possessed a degree of worldly prudence as the record shows, for at a parish meeting March 9, 1730,—

Mr. James Pike appearing personally at the meeting desired that at the Expiration of two years he may have sixteen or twenty cord of good firewood annually to be halled to his door to be added to his Sallary—Unanimously voted that M^r^ James Pike shall have ten cord of wood to be Halled to his door for the first two years, and after his ordination twenty cord yearly to be Halled to his door the whole time of his being the Parish minister—M^r^ Pike also desired that there be an alteration of the vote past Janny 12 1730 whereby twenty acres of land was given him to be his forever if he continues the Parish minister till his death. Voted that the before mentioned vote run thus and twenty acres of land as near the meeting house as it can conveniently be got to be M^r^ James Pikes forever, but if he leave the People on his own default or without a sufficient reason then the Said land is to returne to the Parish—With the additional vote of the fire wood and the alteration of the vote of Janny 12th last M^r^ James Pike did viva voce in the Parish meeting accept of the call from this Parish.

At the same meeting a committee was appointed "to agree with a man or men to build the stairs & seats in the upper part of the meeting house and also to set a valuation on the places for Pews & make report thereof to the Parish for confirmation."

The record contains,—

A List of the persons to whome the Priviledge for Pews belong as they were drawn by lot on March 17 1729–30

Number 1	Philip Yeaton	9	Benj^a^ Twombly
2	Samuel Randle	10	Thomas Downs
3	Jeremiah Rawlings	11	Richard Wentworth
4	Gershom Wentworth	12	John Tebbetts
5	Thomas Wallingford	13	Joshua Roberts
6	Love Roberts	14	Thomas Nock
7	Ministerial	15	Zechariah Nock
8	Joseph Recker	16	Paul Wentworth Esq^r^

The next recorded movement in this matter of the settlement of a minister appears in the records of Dover as follows:

At a publick Town-meeting Held at the meeting house at Cochecha in Dover May 4th 1730,

Voted that the Inhabitants of ye parish of Summersworth have ten acres of Land for the settlement of a minister amongst them & twenty acres for a Parsonage if to be found in common within their parish.

They were successful in finding the land, as the following extract from the records of Dover shows:

December ye 10, 1730

At Summersworth in Dover

Then Laid out by Vertue of a grant of thirty acres of Land, ten for the minister & twenty for the ministry Laid out & bounded as followeth—

A little above ye head of Fresh Creek eastward of Joseph Varny's Land beginning at a stake in or at John Hall's fence, then on s^{d} Hall's Land east 28° south 70 Rods to a white oak tree marked, then south 5° E, fifty-two Rods to a white pine Tree marked, then W 7° South on comon seventy-eight Rods to a tree marked, then north 7° W, eighty Rods on ye Land now in ye possession of James Hobbs to ye stake where we began, ye whole containing thirty acres. The ten acres is Laid out on ye west side of s^{d} Land Joyning to s^{d} Hobbs twenty rod wide Laid out by

Sam^{ll} Tibbets
James Davis
Robert Evens } Lot Layers.

Having secured by grant of the town of Dover ten acres for a meeting-house and twenty acres for a parsonage, the next step was the ordination of a minister. Of that event the following is the record:

To the pewholders & other Inhabitants of the Parish of Summersworth

These are to give notice that there is to be a Parish meeting held at the meeting house in Summersworth on the twenty fifth of this Instant September which will be

next fryday, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon in order to make choice of and send to some ministers to assist in the fast, then to be agreed on in order to ordination and also to do what shall be thought proper as to the ordination of Mr James Pike.

Summersworth Septemr 19th 1730

Paul Wentworth
Thomas Wallingford } Selectmen.

At a Parish meeting (pursuant to the above order) Held at the meeting house in Summersworth on fryday September 25 1730

Voted that Thursday the eighth of October next be kept as a day of fasting and prayer in order to the ordination of Mr James Pike and that the Revd Mr Jeremiah Wise of Berwick Mr Jonathan Cushing of Cochecho & Mr Jno Rogers of Kittery be desired to give their assistance at said fast.

Voted that Wednesday the 29th of October next be the day for the ordination of Mr James Pike & that the Revd Mr Jeremiah Wise of Berwick Mr Jno Tuffts of Newbury Mr Jonathan Cushing of Cochecho Mr Jno Rogers of Kittery Mr Joseph Adams of Newington with two Messengers from each of said Churches be desired to assist at the ordination.

Voted that the sum of Thirty Pounds be raised to defray the ordination charges & also that the selectmen assess the Parishioners for said sum in the next assessments.

Voted that the Houses of Paul Wentworth Esqr and Mr Love Roberts be the Houses for the entertainment of the ministers messengers and strangers.

There is no record of the ordination, but the fact that in all subsequent records he is styled the Revd Mr James Pike is conclusive that the event transpired. Thomas Miller, the parish clerk, closes the records of 1731 with the following satisfactory receipt:

Summersworth Decr 13, 1731

Recd of Constable James Hobbs ye sum of two Hundred and Thirty pounds upon ye accompt of a Hundred Pound voted me in part for my settlement and my Salary for the year 1730.

James Pike.

3810

BOUGHT BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE,
JAMES SMITH LIBRARY FUND.

That meetings had been held in that part of Dover before it was set off as a parish, and that Mr. Pike had preached there before his settlement, are indicated by the following extract from the record of a parish meeting of Dec. 6, 1732:

Voted that the Rev^{d} M^{r} James Pike have Thirty pound Paid him the ensueing year more than his stated salary to make up his former arearages for his Preaching to the People of said Parish before his settlement amongst them.

The officers chosen by the parish were a moderator, three selectmen, a clerk, a treasurer, and a collector of assessments. Assessors were chosen by the town of Dover. In the town records of Dover is this entry:

At a public Town meeting held at the Meeting House at Chochecha ye Seventh of Dec. 1731.
Voted That M^{r} Thos Nock and M^{r} Benj^{a} Twombly take an Invoice of all ye polls & Estate of parish of Summersworth, and the Town to pay them 3£—10^{s} for the service

Another land grant to Summersworth appears in the following extract from the Dover records:

At a public Town Meeting holden at the meeting house in Chochecha ye 27th of March 1732, Voted and Granted unto the parish of Summersworth two or three acres of Land near ye meeting house If there be, not exceeding three acres, to lay common for ye use of ye Parish forever.

This grant is understood to contain the graveyard at Rollinsford junction. Parish fences and parish lawsuits seem to have followed the ownership of parish land, according to the following record:

Att a Publick Parish meeting held at the meeting house in Summersworth the sixth day of August 1733, Town voted that Deacon Thomas Nock be moderator of said meeting.—Voted that Deacon Gershom Wentworth and Mr. Samuel Randall be the men that are Impowered to make a beginning to fence the Parish Land and also to

stand Tryal at Law with any Person or persons That shall Trespass on the aforesd Parish Land or to prosecute any Person or persons for Trespassing on said Land.

The first provision for a school in the new parish was made by the following vote at a parish meeting December 11, 1733:

Voted that the Selectmen have power to raise one hundred and ninety four pounds money, to Pay M^r^ Pike his salary, his fire wood, the School, the selectmen and Clerk and Collector.

This money was probably raised, for July 2, 1734, the parish "voted that Herculus Mooney be the schoolmaster here for one month (Viz) from July 4th to Aug^t^ 4th 1734 next ensuing at Three pounds fifteen shillings per month, voted that Capt. Thomas Wallingford and M^r^ Philip Stackpole be the men that Joyn with the Selectmen at the months end above to agree with s^d^ Mooney or any other suitable person to keep school in this Parish for the Residue of this Sumer and autum."

This was the first school board of Somersworth.

The minister's wood pile was provided as follows, in 1734: "Capt Wallingford is to Gitt Tenn Cord of wood for the Rev M^r^ James Pike for Tenn shillings a cord, and that M^r^ James Pike have Tenn shillings a Cord for Tenn Cord of wood he Gitts himself."

The same year "voted that Moses Stevens have Twenty shillings for the ensuing year for his sweeping the meeting house and Taking Care of the same."

The growth of the parish is shown by the record of 1735 when the parish voted "to Cutt the meeting house . . making ye same sixteen foot longer."

At the same time "voted that M^r^ Jon^o^ Scrugham be schoolmaster for one month in this Parish at the Descression of the Selectmen," also "voted that there be thirty pounds raised to Defray the Charge of a school this sumer and autum."

The silver question was then, as it is now, a disturbing element in business affairs, for in 1736 Mr. Pike "personally appeared" at a parish meeting and "desired that his salary might be made as good to him as when he settled in the work of the ministry in the parish." It was therefore "voted that the Rev. Mr. Pike shall have thirty pounds added to his salary for the present year, and that for the future the thirty pounds shall be added to or deducted from his salary as silver money raises or falls, they valuing the silver money at 27 shillings per ounce this present year." By this time the parish was able to take its own invoice, for in 1735 "Mr Nathl Perkins was chosen to take an Inventory by going throughout the Parish, of the value thereof, and he shall be released of his Parish taxes for his services."

In 1737 the parish "voted sixty pounds for a schoolmaster, voted that Mr John Sullivan be the schoolmaster for the ensuing year, voted John Sullivan to sweep and take care of the meeting house & to have thirty shillings."

John Sullivan came from Limerick, Ireland, in 1723, landed at York, Maine, was a teacher in Berwick, married Margery Bromer in 1735, and soon after purchased 70 acres of land in Berwick, where he resided more than 60 years. He died in May, 1796, in his 105th year. Major General John Sullivan of Durham was his son, Attorney-General George Sullivan of Exeter was his grandson, and John Sullivan, also attorney-general, was his great-grandson. These, with other distinguished descendants of the Berwick schoolmaster, were not the kind of people to be ashamed because their ancestor was once employed to sweep the meeting-house in the parish of Summersworth.

Men and women climbed different stairs in the meeting-house and probably occupied different pews, for in the record of a sale of certain privileges for pews in 1741, "voted that Mr John Wentworth shall have the priviledge over the women's stairs for a pew he paying to the Parish

fifteen pounds for the same and that Mr Joshua Stacpole shall have the priviledge over the men's stairs for a pew, he paying to the Parish twelve pounds for the same."

In 1742 a committee was appointed "to model Mr Pikes salary in Bills of the new tennor according to Justice, Bills of the old tennor being out of date."

In 1747 the parish "voted that the Parish shall raise money to Purches the bell and finish the bell free."

In 1748 the parish chose a committee among other things, to "Dispose of the Coil of Rope or any other materials that was bought for the steeple and not used."

On March 1, 1749, "voted that there shall be five selectmen for the ensuing year, and that they serve gratis."

Hugh Conner enjoyed the distinction of being the only pauper in the parish.

Voted yt Dea. Gershom Wentworth have eleven pounds five shillings for keeping Hugh Conner the present year.

Voted yt we hire a school-master for the Parish this year.

Voted a committee, "to set a valuation on the saw-mills."

Voted that Abraham Mimmee shall have three pounds for ringing the Bell, sweeping and taking care of the meeting house this year.

October 31, 1749, "voted yt there be a Publick school in the Parish ye winter season." March 5, 1750, "voted yt ye selectmen finish ye Galleries in ye meeting house so as to make them comfortable."

March 2, 1752, there were two paupers, and the Parish voted "Eliphlet Cromwell fifty pounds old tenor for keeping Hugh Connor and Deacon Thos. Nock forty pounds old tenor for keeping Richard Hammock ye ensuing year." also, "voted Abraham Mimmee four pounds old tenor for sweeping & taking care of ye meeting house." Since he was not to ring the bell it is possible that the bell had failed to arrive. At the same meeting, "voted yt ye meeting house be repared & ye Belfrey Clabboarded."

April 6, 1752, "voted Mr Joseph Tate twenty three Pounds old tenor to keep ye Parish School one month."

At a Parish meeting Held at ye meeting house in Summersworth on Monday ye 18th Day of June 1753, voted Colo Thomas Wallingford Capt John Wentworth & Mr Moses Stevens (or any two of them) be agents to Prefer a Petition to ye Genl Court in order to be made a Town."

Now comes the reason why Mimmee hadn't been ringing the bell. It was cracked, and had been sent to England for repairs. In the warrant for a meeting to be held Jan. 7, 1753, is contained "to see if it be ye mind of ye Parish to Repay ye cost of mending ye meeting house Bell, which is returned from England sound." At the meeting it appeared that "Colo Wallingford's account of ye charge for mending ye Bell &c was £221—5 old tenor New Hampshire currency: the committees acco for bringing ye bell from Portsmouth £5—5 old tenor. Voted yt ye above account be allowed and that ye Selectmen Raise money to Discharge ye same."

At the same meeting "voted that ye Saxon from time to time Remove all Papers Posted up at ye meeting house Door Saving Publishments and yt all notifications Respecting Town business be posted up at Benjamin Warren's Shop.

The complete record of the last meeting of the Parish of Summersworth is as follows, viz.:

To the Freeholders & other Inhabitants Belonging to ye Parish of Summersworth,—These are to give notice of a Parish meeting to be Held at ye meeting-house in Summersworth on Monday ye fourth Day of March Next ensuing ye Date hereof at one of ye Clock after-noon. Then and there to Choose all Parish officers for ye ensuing year as ye Law Directs and also to consider and Do what may be thot proper Respecting ye Revd Mr Pikes Salary. All Persons Concerned are Desired to give their attendance at time & place.

Dated at Summersworth ye 20th of Feby 1754.

By order of ye Selectmen Moses Carr Parish Cler. At a

Parish meeting held at y^e^ meeting house Pursuant to y^e^ Preceeding warrant on Monday y^e^ Fourth Day of March 1754 Capt John Wentworth was chosen moderator of s^d^ meeting Doct^r^ Moses Carr Parish Clerk. The following Gentlemen were choosen selectmen for y^e^ Present year viz. Capt John Wentworth Capt James Hobbs & Dea. Gershom Wentworth, voted M^r^ Sam^l^ Austin M^r^ Richard Philpot & M^r^ Francis Roberts Commissioners. M^r^ Philip Stacpole choose to take an Inventory thro y^e^ Parish & voted Twenty shillings for the service.

Voted M^r^ Samuel Austin Twelve Pounds ten shillings for keeping Richard Hammock y^e^ Present year.

Voted D^u^ Thomas Nock Twelve Pounds ten shillings for keeping Hugh Connor y^e^ Present year.

Voted M^r^ Moses Stevens fifty shillings for Ringing y^e^ Bell sweeping & taking care of the meeting house the present year.

Voted y^e^ Rev^d^ M^r^ James Pikes Salary an Hundred & sixty Pounds this year.

A True Entry Moses Carr Parish Cler.

Doctor Thomas Miller was Parish Clerk from the first election January 7, 1730 to Dec 6, 1732. Nathaniel Perkins from Dec. 6, 1732 to Dec. 15, 1735. Thomas Miller, from Dec. 15, 1735 to Dec. 16, 1736. Benjamin Twombly from Dec. 16, 1736 to March 1, 1747. Doctor Moses Carr from March 1, 1747 to May 14th, 1754, the date of the first town-meeting.

Doctor Thomas Miller was a good penman, and had some knowledge of Latin, for in two instances he subscribed the record, "Thos. Miller Parochiae Clericus."

In 1737 Gershom Downs was chosen collector but refused to serve.

The same year a committee was chosen "to examine the Committee that were chosen to Receive of the pue men money for their pues or their notes for the same."

The commissioners mentioned as chosen at the last Parish meeting were "to examine the selectmen's accounts." They were the parish auditors.

The first recorded movement towards incorporation as a town was in Dec., 1743, when the parish "voted Thomas Wallingford Esq[r] and M[r] Benjamin Mason be Agents to prosecute a Petition in behalf of the Parish of Summersworth in order that said Parish may obtain the benefits and Priviledges of a town."

Nothing came of it, however, and there is no record of any other attempt until that of 1753, which proved to be successful.

Following the record of the last parish meeting appear the words, "An end of ye Parish Records 1754." The next page contains the following words: "The Begining of ye Town Records 1754."

The following charter is the first entry:

Anno Regni Georgii Secundi Magnae Britanae Franciae et Hiberniae Vicessimo Septimo

{ L—S { An act for Erecting the Parish of Somers- { worth in this Province into a Township

Whereas y[e] Inhabitants of said Parish by their agents have Petitioned y[t] the said Parish which was made by an act of assembly by metes & bounds might be made a Town by y[e] same Limits & Boundaries of y[e] Parish representing y[t] it would be of Considerable advantage to them and no Detriment to y[e] Town of Dover of which they are now a Part upon which y[e] s[d] Town have been heard by their agents & offering no material objection—

Be it therefore Enacted By ye Governer Council and Assembly and by y[e] authority of y[e] same it is hereby Enacted & ordained y[t] all y[e] Poles and Estates within y[e] Bounds of said Parish shall be and hereby are severed & separated from y[e] said Town of Dover, and shall not from time forward be adjudged & taken for a Part of s[d] Town but shall be wholly Exonerated and Exempted of & from all Taxes, Charges & Duties within y[e] same & as a Part of said Town, and the said Poles & Estates are hereby Erected & Incorporated into a Town by y[e] Name of Somersworth and y[e] Inhabitants thereof shall be & hereby are Enabled to take, Purchase & hold any Estate to them & their successors forever by that name as also thereby to give, grant,

sell and convey y^e^ same, to sue & be sued, to Prosecute & Defend & have Perpetual Succession and continuance forever and y^e^ s^d^ Corporation is hereby Invested with all Immunities, Franchises, rights & Privileges by Law granted to any Town in this Province,

Provided nevertheless y^t^ nothing in this act shall be Construed & Deemed to Discharge y^e^ said Poles & Estates as part of y^e^ Town of Dover from their Proportion of any Damage which may hereafter happen to s^d^ Town by reason of any former grant of land, Contract or other act whatsoever done by s^d^ Town or any ways relate to or affect the right, Property or manner of Improving, Dividing or Desposing of any Common and undivided Lands in said Town,

Provided also that y^e^ said Town of Somersworth is hereby Directed & Injoyned always to keep & maintain a good Bridge fit for carts to Pass & repass over Newichwannock river at Salmon falls or Quompegon so called within this Province from y^e^ Charge of which y^e^ s^d^ Town of Dover shall be Intirely Exempted so long as s^d^ Town shall keep & maintain a good Bridge as afore s^d^ over Cochecho river & no longer—and Thomas Wallingford Esq. Capt John Wentworth & M^r^ Moses Stevens are hereby appointed & authorized to call y^e^ first meeting of the Quallified voters within y^e^ said Town of Somersworth according to Law to be held there sometime in y^e^ month of May next as y^e^ Persons above named shall appoint, to choose all Town officers as y^e^ Law Directs—and all after meetings of s^d^ voters to be according to y^e^ Directions of y^e^ Laws of said Province in such cases Provided. The annual meeting for y^e^ Choice of Town officers forever hereafter in y^e^ said Town to be on y^e^ second Tuesday in March.—

Province of New Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives April 18th 1754. The foregoing Bill having been three times read, Voted y^t^ it Pass to be Enacted.

Meshech Weare, Speaker.

In Council April 22^d^ 1754

The foregoing Bill read a third time Passed to be Enacted.

Theodore Atkinson Sec^ry^

In Council Eadem Die Consented to.

B. Wentworth.

Copy Ex^md^ Theodore Atkinson Sec^ry^.

And so the Parish of Summersworth became the Town of Somersworth, April 22, 1754.

The responsibility for the change in spelling the name, rests upon the man who wrote the charter.

The inhabitants of the parish had not suggested a change. The agents chosen to prefer a petition to the General Court had not asked for any change in the name. They had petitioned for, and thought they had obtained a charter for, the Town of Summersworth, as appears from their notice calling the first town-meeting. That notice was as follows:

Whereas the Parish of Summersworth have some time since Petitioned the General Assembly of this Province by their agents in order to be made a Town separate from y^e^ Town of Dover & vested with all Town Priviledges, And whereas y^e^ said General Assembly has granted y^e^ Prayer of the said Petition appointing us y^e^ subscribers to call a Town meeting—

These are therefore to give Notice to y^e^ Freeholders & other Inhabitants of y^e^ Town of Summersworth by Law Qualified to vote in Publick Town meetings that there will be a meeting held at y^e^ meeting-house in Summersworth afore^sd^ on Tuesday the fourteenth Day of this Instant May at one of y^e^ Clock in y^e^ afternoon To choose all Town officers for y^e^ Ensuing year as y^e^ Law Directs. All Persons concerned are Desired to give their attendance Promptly at y^e^ Time above mentioned

Dated at Summersworth 1st May 1754

Per order of y^e^ General Assembly,

Thos Wallingford
John Wentworth
Moses Stevens.

A true entry P^r^ Moses Carr Town Cler.

This change in orthography made no change in the meaning of the name. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose large dictionary was published in 1755, "Sumer" is Saxon and "Somer" is Dutch for the English word "Summer." Summersworth (or Sumersworth as it is frequently

spelled in the parish records) is all Saxon, while Somersworth is Dutch and Saxon. Whether the first vowel is *o* or *u* and the word contains two *m*s or only one *m*, the name means a summer town.

This name is unique. There is no other Summersworth or Somersworth in the United States. It is also peculiarly appropriate. New Hampshire has come to be known all over this country and beyond, as a delightful "summer state," and it requires little foresight to see in the near future, the city of Somersworth, with its magnificent Prospect Hill, its beautiful and diversified scenery of mountain, valley, and shore; its pure air, fresh from the hills, abundance of pure water, complete drainage, and ample accommodations for visitors, become widely known and sought after as one of the most desirable summer resorts in the state. But this is a digression: prophecy is not history. The record of the first town-meeting will show who were the men prominent in town affairs. It is as follows:

At a Town meeting held at y^{e} meeting house in Somersworth on Tuesday y^{e} 14th day of May 1754 Pursuant to warrant by virtue of an act of General Assembly.

Capt John Wentworth was chosen moderator of s^{d} meeting. Doct^{r} Moses Carr Town Clerk Col^{o} Thomas Wallingford first selectman Capt James Hobbs second selectman, Capt John Wentworth 3^{d} Selectman. Mr Charles Baker & Capt William Wentworth assessors. Mr Richard Philpot, Mr Francis Roberts & Mr Samuel Austin, Commissioners. Mr Amos Howard, Constable, Mr Daniel Goodin & Ensign Benj^{a} Twombly, Tythingmen, Capt Arch^{d} Smith Mr Eliphlet Cromwell, Mr Moses Stevens Mr Saml Jones & Ensign Ichabod Rallings, surveyors of highways, Mr Eliphlet Cromwell, Mr Ebenezer Wentworth & Mr Thos Whitehouse, Field Drivers, Thos Whitehouse, Abraham Mimmee Rich^{d} Downs & Saml Horn, Hogreves, Mr Moses Stevens, Pound-keeper, Lt Benj^{a} Wentworth & Mr Benj^{a} Weymouth, fence viewers, Dea Gershom Wentworth & Mr Philip Stacpole overseers of y^{e} Poor, Mr Elisha Andrews, Surveyor of lumber, Mr Moses Tebbets, Leather sealer.

At y^e^ above meeting Col^o^ Thos Wallingford declared y^t^ he freely gave to y^e^ Town of Somersworth y^e^ charge of mending y^e^ meeting house Bell upon which y^e^ Town voted thanks.

A true entry By Moses Carr Town Cler.

The new town needed new highways and began at once to provide them. May 28, 1754, they laid out a highway from the end of the bridge at Salmon Falls "southwest and by west, and then south southeast" to the road to the "upper mill."

May 23, 1755, the selectmen laid out "a Highway from y^e^ Great-falls to ye Pitch Pine plains so called, of Two Rods wide, beginning one rod south & by east from y^e^ east corner of Joseph Wentworth's house, then running south westerly as y^e^ fence now stands forty rods, then west 12° north fifty five rods, then west 24° north fourteen rods to a Pitch pine tree, then north fifty one degrees west thirty one rods, then southwest seventy six rods then west south west to the Road y^t^ leads through y^e^ Pitch pine Plains to Cochecha. The above s^d^ way of two rods to be on the southerly side of said lines." From the courses and distances this appears to have been the highway now commencing as Prospect street and extending from Great Falls Bank over Prospect Hill down Horn's Hill by the John Roberts place to Forest Glade Cemetery. This was the first highway laid out by the town of Somersworth within the limits now comprised in the city of Somersworth. This way from the beginning to the "Pitch pine tree" was through land of Joseph Wentworth, and through neglect to award him land damages, that part of it was not opened as a highway until 1763, when the selectmen "by y^e^ request of owners of y^e^ Mills at y^e^ Great-falls," laid it out again, and "by y^e^ consent of y^e^ Proprieters of y^e^ great falls mills & said Wentworth," they "agree to allow said Wentworth y^t^ Land which y^e^ Proprieters of y^e^ Mill Purchased of said Wentworth for a highway on y^e^ southward of his house &

Two Hundred Pounds old Tenor to be paid by y^e^ Town of Somersworth on demand." Joseph Wentworth signed a receipt for the two hundred pounds, and from that time Prospect street became a public highway, and for more than sixty years was the only highway at Great Falls. The house which was Joseph Wentworth's in 1755 and in 1763, is still standing where it was then, and is now the property of James A. Edgerly, Esq., the first house west of the Great Falls Bank. In 1764 a highway was laid out from Peter's Marsh brook, so called, over y^e^ Rocky Hills to y^e^ Town line, two rods wide, "Beginning by y^e^ Road which leads to Rochester, about eight rods above y^e^ Bridge over y^e^ above mentioned Brook," thence running through Moses Stevens's land to the old way below Sam^l^ Corson's house, thence up by Robert Cole's house, thence through lands of Benj^a^ Wentworth, John Brown, Wm. Wentworth, Eben Wentworth, Jr., & Daniel Kimball till it comes to the town line. Peter's Marsh brook is now Tate brook, and this highway is still known as the Rocky Hills road, extending from eight rods above the bridge over Tate brook, near the Andrew Swinerton place, by Cole's fence to the Hiram Garland place and Rochester. This record discloses the names of the early settlers and owners of land in the north part of the town.

In 1770 a meeting was called "to see if y^e^ Town will join Berwick in building & keeping in repair a Cart Bridge at y^e^ great-falls," but the meeting voted "the affair of the Bridge Dismissed," and the inhabitants of Great Falls and Berwick were left to cross the river as best they could, without any help from Somersworth. At that time the river could be forded a few rods above where the bridge now stands. From the record of the laying out of the Prospect Street highway it is evident that mills had been built at Great Falls before 1763, and perhaps before 1755, but by whom is not certain. The petitioners for the highway were Ebenezer Wentworth, Isaac Hanson, and

others, and they might have been the persons described as "y^e^ Proprieters of the mills at y^e^ Great falls." Tradition gives us the name of one Andrew Horn as the original proprietor, and is possibly correct. The name of Andrew Horn appears first in the town records as moderator of a town meeting held May 4, 1772, to draw a petit juror for the court of general sessions of the peace to be holden at Portsmouth. He may have been one of the owners of the Great Falls mills, and possibly an ancestor of Gershom Horn who was proprietor of mills at the same place in 1823. It is not probable that the mills of 1763 were the same which Gershom Horn owned sixty years later.

In 1772 the public institutions of Somersworth consisted of a meeting-house, a school-house, a graveyard, a training field, and a pound, all of which were located at the centre of the town, now Rollinsford junction. That year the inhabitants decided to build a new meeting-house, to locate it "as near as may be to the old one," and to sell the pew privileges at auction to obtain means for building it. Forty floor pews and thirteen pews in the gallery were thus sold, and the following is a list of the purchasers' names:

Ichabod Rollins, John Rollins, Joseph Prime, Andrew Horn, Samuel Roberts, Ebenezer Roberts, Moses Stevens, James Garvin, John Ricker, Eliphalet Cromwell, Moses Yeaton, Mark Wallingford, Ebenezer Ricker, Ichabod Rollins, Jr., Paul Wentworth, Benjamin Jones, Benjamin Wentworth 4th, Col. John Wentworth, Moses Carr, John Pike, Samuel Wentworth, Capt. Thomas Wallingford, Daniel Pike, Jonathan Wentworth, Joshua Roberts, Charles Baker, Aaron Stacpole, Willoby Goodwin, John Drew, John Tibbets, James Hobbs, Ebenezer Hobbs, John Foss, James Pike, and Richard Whitehouse. They voted to build a "Belfrey" on the new meeting-house, and "that the old Belfrey be taken down & such of the Timber as shall answer converted into y^e^ new one."

In 1773 "voted that the Committee pull down the old

meeting house, when the new house is so far finished as to be comfortable & decent to attend Worship in and that they apply such of the old house to finishing the new one as may answer well, and sell the rest at Publick Vendue for the benefit of the Town." The same year they "voted forty pounds be raised for the support of a school or schools the present year," also "voted three shillings upon a Single Head & so in proportion upon other Ratable Estate for repairing Highways the present year."

No mention has been made of the troubles which the early settlers had with Indians, nor of the Indian and French Wars, because Somersworth was not incorporated until after all those disturbances had passed away. Two or three residents of this part of Dover may have been killed by the Indians, and one or two captured and taken to Canada, where they were bought by the French and held until ransomed by their friends, but there is no record of these transactions, and tradition is too dim and doubtful to have much place in a brief sketch.

The part which Somersworth took in the War of the Revolution is largely a matter of record. Jan. 7, 1774, a meeting was called to consider and act upon the following articles:

1st to take the sense of the Town respecting the act of Parliament imposing a duty on Tea payable by the Colonists;

2d Seriously to consider & determine upon some suitable measures to be pursued in conjunction with the neighbor towns to prevent the receiving the Teas sent over by the East India Company, subject to a duty upon its being landed here.

3d To agree upon some probable method to prevent the Distructive Consequence of the Extravagant use of Tea among us, &

4th To pass such vote or votes relative to the above grievances as may be thought proper & conducive to Extricate us out of our present difficulties.

At the meeting so called a committee was appointed, who at an adjourned meeting "reported the following resolves expressive of our sentiments relative to the Parliamentary measures [nicely adapted] to Enslave the sons of America," which, after three times' reading, were accepted and voted *nemine contradicente:*

Resolved 1st that the prudent resolutions, noble and manly exertions of the several respectable cities, towns and persons on this continent discover a firmness & stability suitable to the important cause which justly merit our highest praise and approbation:

2d that every Act of Parliament imposing a duty to be paid by the colonists, without their consent, contains as many shackles as there are freeborn subjects in America, & that he who tamely & without reluctance, suffers the imposition is a Dastard, unworthy the name of an Englishman:

3d that as freeborn Englishmen (from every consideration of the settlement of America) we have the fairest claims to Liberty, a word too sacred to be used by those who for its support refuse to lend an Assistance the most essential viz. subversion of every plan of taxation without representation:

4th that the weal and prosperity of Brittain is necessarily connected with the peace & happiness of America, & that every aim to promote the latter deserves not the least degree of censure, but the highest commendations of every true Patriot on both sides the water:

5th that we are the dutiful subjects of his most sacred Majesty King George the third to whose crown & person we bear the truest faith and Allegiance, and that we will pay all due obedience to men in Authority, while we are resolutely determined, like those who value freedom to be on our guard, and with unremitted ardor, use our best endeavors to support liberty, the only bulwark against lawless power, which to its boundless ambition would sacrifice the best of men:

6th that our Increase of Happiness under the lenient, wise and prudent Administration of the King's immediate Representative in this Province is conspicuous to every eye and would render any attempts to disturb our present peace and quiet intolerably grevious.

These resolutions were passed Jan. 24, 1774, whereupon "voted that Doct Moses Carr, Mr Charles Baker, Ichabod Rollins Esq. Capt James Garvin and Mr Paul Wentworth be a committee to correspond with those of the other towns in this government. Voted that the town clerk record these proceedings and send an attested copy thereof to the committee of correspondence at Portsmouth."

July 18, 1774, the voters of Somersworth chose Ichabod Rollins and John Wentworth delegates to a convention to meet at Exeter, July 21, to select delegates to a General Congress proposed to meet at Philadelphia "the first day of September next, to devise and consider what measures will be most advisable to be taken & pursued by all the colonies for the establishment of their rights & liberties, upon a just & solid foundation & for the restoration of union and harmony between the Mother country and the Colonies."

At a meeting Dec. 26, 1774, they chose the same delegates to a convention to be held at Exeter Jan. 25, 1775, to choose delegates to a General Congress "proposed (if need be) to meet at Philadelphia the tenth of May next." Also

Voted that this town highly approve of the association agreement of the late General Congress & thereupon voted that a committee of 20 persons be chosen to see the same faithfully adhered to.

Voted that this committee in addition to their duties under the association agreement, make it their especial care, & endeavour that every prevailing vice and criminality be suppressed & discountenanced & ye contrary virtues encouraged by every laudable example as well as precept, particularly that they bear faithful testimony against all kinds of gaming, tavern haunting & idleness, that by frugality, industry and good economy we may be able to administer relief to our friends who stand in y^{e} gap, & are or may be under pressing difficulties by reason of the oppressive measures of a despotic wicked ministry.

Voted *nem. con.* that the grateful acknowledgements of this Town are justly due to the continental congress in general and the members for this colony in particular, for their wise, prudent & noble exertions in the common cause.

Voted *nem. con.* that a sum of money be raised for the relief of the suffering poor in Boston.

Voted twenty pounds be raised, unless prevented by subscription.

At a meeting March 4, 1775, the town "voted that the selectmen raise the money proportioned to this town for the members of the General Congress for this province, in their next assessment & that the town treasurer hire the money on the town credit for the present emergency."

At a meeting April 21, 1775, "voted that twenty men immediately march from town to meet the enemy if need be, voted that the men that shall go shall have wages." This peculiar vote does not appear to have been a peremptory order, but rather a call for volunteers.

May 1, 1775, at a meeting called "to see if the town will purchase & lay in a stock of provisions for the use of the town in case of any emergency in this critical conjunction of our Publick affairs, Voted that ten pounds be raised to procure provisions for s^{d} town & that s^{d} provisions be lodged at squire Rollins' house till wanted."

May 15, 1775, the town chose John Wentworth, Ichabod Rollins, and James Garvin delegates to a convention of deputies, to be held at Exeter, May 17.

Oct. 20, 1775, the town "voted that the soldiers now raised for Portsmouth shall receive customary wages."

Dec. 4, 1775, Ichabod Rollins was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial congress to be held at Exeter, Dec. 21.

July 3^{d} 1776, "voted that seven dollars a man be advanced to the soldiers that shall go to Canada for this town." Going to Canada was better appreciated in the days of the Revolution than in the days of the Rebellion.

Dec. 20, 1776, the town voted that ten dollars each be given as a bounty for six men that shall enlist for New York or elsewhere.

Sept. 11, 1777, the town voted twenty dollars to each person that should enlist till the last day of November

next, if not sooner discharged. Then the meeting adjourned for half an hour. Then met and voted ten dollars in addition to the twenty voted before to each person that should enlist or be drafted the above term.

January 19, 1778, the town voted "that the selectmen be a committee to supply the families of such noncommissioned officers and privates belonging to this town as have engaged or shall engage in the Continental service with the necessaries of life."

April 6, 1778, the town voted "not to raise any money to hire any more soldiers."

There is no record now of the names of the soldiers who served for Somersworth, and the number is a matter of uncertainty. It has been estimated at more than fifty. This would not include the "six-weeks men."

In December, 1775, General Sullivan, then in command at Winter Hill in Charlestown, sent to New Hampshire an urgent request for men to take the places of troops from Connecticut, who refused to stay longer. In answer to this call thirty-one companies from New Hampshire marched to Medford and were mustered into service. They were two thousand and fifty-eight in number, sixty-three men in each company. One of these companies, the 27th, was from Somersworth, with Moses Yeaton, captain, and Daniel Higgins, 1st Lieutenant.

These troops remained with General Sullivan upon Winter Hill until the British evacuated Boston, when they were discharged.

July 14, 1779, the town "voted to give such soldiers as shall enlist to go to Rhode Island seven hundred dollars, including the state bounty and wages. Voted to give such persons as shall enlist as continental soldiers, three hundred dollars exclusive of the continental bounty and wages." August 9th, voted nine hundred and seventy-two pounds to procure such soldiers as are wanted to complete the proportion of the town. July 3d, 1780, chose a

committee to procure the needed soldiers "on the best terms they can." April 16, 1781, the town wanted six soldiers at any price. The effort to procure soldiers reached a climax April 1st, 1782. Two more must be obtained. The town voted that Mr. John Smith have fifty dollars as a bounty from this town and that "a committee be chosen to treat with Madam Wallingford respecting her negro man, and the town will give what he shall agree with her for, with a proviso he does not exceed fifty dollars."

This negro man was the only slave in Somersworth. Whether the negotiations with Madam Wallingford to secure him to fill the last gap were successful or not, does not appear upon the records.

Some time in May, 1779, Somersworth was without a meeting-house. The records do not disclose the cause of its disappearance, but May 24, 1779, the town voted to build a new meeting-house, and chose a committee to dispose of "the remains of the bell," also voted to accept "Mr Rollins' free offer of the house where the town now meet, to worship in till the new meeting-house is fit to meet in, he reserving a Birth for his family in the south-east corner of said house." History thus makes it almost certain that the meeting-house had been entirely destroyed by fire, and tradition explains that it had been struck by lightning. Those were hard times in the midst of the Revolutionary War, but the enterprising and religious people went to work heartily, and within a year and a half had a new meeting-house with a porch, a belfry, and a spire, and had sold 42 pews on the floor and 22 in the gallery.

The following is a list of the pew purchasers of 1780. Compared with the pew purchasers of the former house in 1772, it shows several new names among the inhabitants of Somersworth: Ichabod Rollins, John Pike, Ebenezer Ricker, Daniel Rollins, John Tebbets, Moses Carr, John Drew, James Clements, John Ricker, James Garvin, Elijah

Clements, Jonathan Wentworth, John Wentworth, Mark Wentworth, Daniel Pike, Benjamin Quimby, Charles Baker, James Hobbs, James Rollins, John Rollins, Amos Wallingford, Thomas Wallingford, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Wallingford, Mrs. Lidea Wallingford, Jacob Quimby, Samuel Frost, Francis Roberts, James Pike, Elijah Hanson, Charles Brown, Andrew Horn, Jr., Moses Yeaton, Thomas Wallingford, Samuel Roberts, Ichabod Rollins, Jr., Caleb Horn, Gershom Wentworth, James Roberts, Jr., Samuel Downs, Benjamin Wentworth, 4th, Samuel Wentworth, John Roberts, 3d, Samuel Randal, Jr., and Thomas Noble. This meeting-house, built in 1780, was occupied for town meetings until the town-hall at Great Falls was built, and is well remembered by many of the citizens who are not yet old. It was burned in 1848.

April 22, 1782, the town voted "to join with Berwick in building a Bridge over the Mill pond at Quamphegan."

March 11, 1783, the town voted voted "to accept of Great-falls Bridge as it now is, for a Town Bridge, and keep the one half of said Bridge in repair in future, provided Berwick keep in repair the other half." According to tradition, this first bridge at Great Falls was located nearly in the same place where the bridge is now across the Salmon Falls river.

March 9, 1784, a meeting was held to vote for a president for this state, and for two senators for the county of Strafford. As a result of the vote for president, Hon. Meshech Weare had thirty-eight votes, and Maj. Gen. Sullivan had one vote. For senators, John Wentworth and Eben Smith had each twenty-eight votes. March 8, 1785, the vote for president for the state resulted in thirty-four votes for Maj. Gen. Sullivan and one vote for George Atkinson. March 14, 1786, Maj. Gen. Sullivan had eighty-four votes for president for the state. March 13, 1787, His Excellency, John Sullivan, Esq., had ninety-seven votes. March 11, 1788, Hon. John Sullivan, Esq., had eighty-six votes. March 10, 1789, John Sullivan had fifty-eight votes, and John Picker-

ing had six votes. March 9, 1790, the vote was twenty-eight for Joshua Wentworth and twenty-six for John Pickering.

The meeting of Dec. 15, 1788, to vote for electors of president and vice-president of the United States, was not largely attended. Nineteen votes were cast for electors, and Benjamin West, Samuel Livermore, and Nicholas Gilman had each fifteen votes for representatives in congress. Benjamin West declined his appointment, and June 22, 1789, Somersworth cast thirteen votes for Hon. Judge Foster and five votes for Samuel Sherburne as representative in "Room" of Benjamin West. Most of the town-meetings were held for the purpose of drawing jurors for the various courts.

The following is a list of the courts of Strafford county in 1790:

Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Dover, 3d Tuesday of February.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace at Dover, Thursday next following.

Superior Court of Judicature at Dover, 3d Tuesday of April.

Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Dover, 3d Tuesday of June.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace at Dover, Thursday next following.

Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Durham, 3d Tuesday of August.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace at Durham, Thursday next following.

Superior Court of Judicature at Dover, 2d Tuesday of September.

Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Dover, 3d Tuesday of November.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace at Dover, Thursday next following.

Six town-meetings were called every year to provide

grand jurors and petit jurors for these ten sessions of court. In 1790 the Rev. James Pike wrote to his people that he was weak in body and not able to carry on the work of the ministry any longer, and requested them to secure some one to preach the gospel to them in his stead, and offered to relinquish one half of his seventy pounds' salary. The people acted agreeably to the request of Mr. Pike, and Feb. 1, 1792, Mr. Pearson Thurston was ordained and became the second settled minister of Somersworth. The Rev. James Pike died before March 31, 1792, because on that day a town-meeting was called to make a settlement with his heirs.

In 1793 a committee was chosen to divide the town into school-districts and locate a school-house in each district. The committee divided the town into four districts. District No. 1 was the North district and contained all to the north of a line beginning at Humphrey's pond at the north end adjoining Rochester road, from thence to Moses Carr, Jr.'s, taking said Carr into the North district, from thence to Thomas Pierce's, taking said Pierce into the North district; from thence, as the road now runs to a grist-mill owned by Thomas and Joshua Downs, to the river. The school-house was to be as near the house of Samuel Horn as there can be a piece of land procured to build said house on. This No. 1 district comprised nearly all that is now Somersworth. Willand's pond is now Hussey's pond. Moses Carr, Jr.'s was the house now owned by Charles F. Davis. Downs's grist-mill was near where the mill of the Great Falls Woolen Co. is located. Thomas Pierce's is uncertain, but may have been the Charles Horn place. The location of the school-house may have been the same as that of school-district No. 2, as known to the present generation. The school-house of district No. 2 was located at a place called the old back (whale back), opposite a certain pear yard of one Andrew Rollins. This district was known as the pear yard district, and the school-house was perched upon the "old back" south of the Dr. Low place until, less

than thirty years ago, the excavations for use on highways caused it to topple over to the street and become a wreck. The other two districts were mainly in what is now Rollinsford. In 1794 the town voted that the selectmen may not furnish the districts with school-masters; that each district furnish themselves with school-masters, and that they will save the selectmen harmless from all costs that arise from a fine on that account.

May 24, 1802, the town voted to raise one hundred and twenty dollars towards building half of the bridge over the river at the Great Falls, so called.

March 10, 1807, the town voted not to accept the bridge at Salmon Falls as a town bridge. Voted that seventy dollars be raised for the purpose of repairing Salmon Falls bridge.

There were then three bridges across the river between Somersworth and Berwick, viz., at Quampegan falls, at Salmon Falls, and at Great Falls.

March 13, 1810, the whole vote for governor was 112, viz.,—for Jeremiah Smith, ninety votes; for John Langdon, twenty-two votes.

The Rev. Mr. Thurston was dismissed from the parish November 9, 1812.

In 1811 the inhabitants of the north-west part of the town desired to be set off as a class or district for school purposes. The petition was signed as follows: Hiram Rollins, Elijah Hanson, John Roberts, Jr., Andrew Horn, Jr., Enoch Tate, Daniel Randall, Ebenezer Cole, Hannah Carr, George Roberts, Gershom Horn, Ebenezer Roberts, Samuel Randall, Thomas Brown, Stephen Austin, Benjamin Austin, Luke Wentworth, Thomas Ham, Jr., Moses Ham 3d, Jotham Ham, John Hanson, Ezekiel Wentworth, James Bickford.

The town took no action upon the petition.

In March, 1814, the town cast for governor 148 votes, viz., for John T. Gilman 118, and for William Plummer 30.

Sept. 23, 1815, the town clerk records, "This day the

wind sprang up at Northeast about nine of the clock in the morning and so continued until one or two of the clock in the afternoon, thence shifting to the Southeast continued so until near four of the clock in the afternoon of s^{d} day, which much injured fruit & forest trees, The fruit of the earth being nearly ripe sustained not much loss by means of loss of fence. It was thought to be the severest Hurricane ever experienced in the memory of the oldest man that ever lived in this part of the country."

March 12, 1816, James Sheafe had 96 votes for governor, and William Plumer 28 votes.

The tythingmen were Dea. Elijah Hanson and Eben^{r} Yeaton. The following assistants to the tythingmen were chosen: John Pike, Rev. Eben L. Boyd, Hiram Rollins, Joseph Doe, and John Pike, Jr.

Oct. 29, 1817, the town voted to hire the Rev. Luke A. Spofford to preach one year.

Jan. 11, 1819, the town voted for "the meeting house to open at all times for all serious preachers of the true Gospel of every name and denomination," the selectmen to be judges and give their consent before any preacher be admitted to enter said meeting-house.

The annual meeting of March, 1819, was notified to be holden at the meeting-house. The record is that they met at the meeting-house, "then adjourned to the school-house, met accordingly and read the law and then adjourned back to the meeting house."

Sept. 4, 1820, the town voted to give the sum of fifty dollars for the repair of Great Falls bridge, upon condition no person in this town or elsewhere should aid or assist in presenting or indicting this town in regard to said bridge.

There were no dams across the river then. The saw-mills and grist-mills were run by water taken from the river through sluice-ways to lower levels.

May 15, 1823, the town voted "to purchase and build a road from a stake east of John Steven's shop in Widow

Mary Wentworth's pasture, thence to Gershom's Horn's house." This meant a new road to Great Falls, now known as High street, extending from the foot of Prospect street (the old road) to the old road south of the Carr place, now Charles F. Davis's house.

Evidently something had happened at Great Falls. What it was may be learned outside of the records. The discoveries of one Isaac Wendell, a quiet Quaker of Dover, in 1822, had raised this great waterfall in the woods to prominence as a power for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Wendell had been engaged in the purchase of the Cocheco Falls at Dover, and in the establishment of a manufactory of cotton cloth at that place. He with one John Williams had obtained a charter, and formed a company, mostly of Boston gentlemen, called the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. That was in 1821.

The *Dover Enquirer* of Jan. 26, 1894, contained a very interesting letter written by Isaac P. Wendell, a son of Isaac Wendell, and furnished to that newspaper by Ann E. Wendell, of Wayne, Penn., a daughter of Isaac Wendell, which is too valuable to be held in the exclusive possession of that valuable paper, and is therefore borrowed for insertion here. The following is Isaac P. Wendell's letter:

After the Dover factories were well established and John Williams elected agent, father, at the request of the directors, remained some time actively occupied for their interests, then he turned his attention to Great Falls.

I was with him on his first visit to the falls, on Gershom Horn's farm, in 1822.

I remember the impression made by the fall descending 100 feet within less (I think) than a mile; my father, with his quick perception, at once realized its value as a water-power for manufacturing purposes.

He soon after purchased all the water-power, the old grist-mill, farm-house, and enough land as he then thought would answer all his wants. I think he paid $5,000, a large sum at that time.

Immediately after the purchase, father commenced build-

ing. At first, a blacksmith's shop, where were made tools for further operation.

Much of the machinery was made at this blacksmith shop, or cast at the little foundry on the Belamy river, which he then owned.

The stone was quarried at "Rocky Hill," a little above, either then belonging to the property, or purchased afterward; large scows or flat-boats were used to bring the stone down. Brick were also made on the ground.

The first factory erected was of wood, No. 1, about 150x100, and five stories high.

A canal was then opened about one fourth of a mile long, thus taking the water from the dam to supply the factories which were to be built below.

After No. 1 had been filled with machinery, and put in operation, No. 2 was built,—of brick, 250 feet long and five stories high, with basement, making six stories.

After this he organized a company with a capital of one million dollars. The stock was readily taken, mostly in Boston; some of the same gentlemen interested in Dover were among them,—those of the stockholders I recall to memory were John Bumstead, of Troft & Bumstead, John Hooper, Henry Hubbard, etc. father and Uncles A. & J. Wendell retaining one fifth of the stock.

From this time the place grew rapidly; Nos. 3 and 4 were soon built, father acting as general agent and business manager.

His residence at this time was at Dover, five miles south of Great Falls. All of his bank business was either at Dover, Boston, or Portsmouth (twelve miles further south from Dover), the latter town being between Great Falls and Portsmouth, and he drove daily, back and forth, between these places. There were no railroads in those days, and he needed fast horses, which were tenderly cared for; but he was always known on the road, even if not seen, by the rapid step of his horse. He often caused anxiety to his family when he travelled late at night with large sums of money for pay-rolls and other expenses; sometimes he secreted it in his boots, which wore the notes enough to be observable, and called forth a query from one of the bank cashiers as to why *his* notes were so tumbled.

He was an early riser, and when we resided at the falls, four o'clock in the morning often found him going through

the rooms at the mill, and the watchmen well knew no delinquency of theirs would pass unnoticed; they were always expecting the "old man," as he was called; his dress, the broadbrim and broad-skirted coat worn by the Friends, and his somewhat sloping shoulders gave him the appearance of being much older than he was, but he was really a very active man, never walked slowly, and in these days would have been called an athlete.

Houses were built early and as fast as needed; the old farm-house became a boarding-house for men, under the control of Major Orange. The first new house was a large one, on the opposite side of the road, a little further north, and occupied by John Nute and wife (Elizabeth), who accommodated the clerks, father, when there, the directors of the company, etc.; in another part of the same house, girls were boarded. If I recollect aright, this house was on the upper corner of the old Dover road, which was then very narrow, rough, and steep.

There were two small houses on the north side, opposite the burying-ground; I do not remember whether they were new or old.

Beyond the Nute house was early erected the row of houses with the high front steps; the first was occupied by Asa Arnold, and afterward by Dr. Martin; my father moved into the second, and the others, which were double houses, were occupied in 1826 and 1827 by John G. Chase, William Hill, Abner Jones, —— Gridley, J. Stanwood, and Gideon Smith.

Near the new bridge was a shop, occupied by Daniel Ham, hatter, and a store afterwards used as postoffice and Tappan Wentworth's office.

I do not know when the new bridge was built, but it was there in 1826; also a row of houses beyond the river, on the eastern side of the road.

On the south corner of the old bridge was a small frame-shop, I think, shoemaker's; next, going south, was James Stanwood's large store; then Dudley Wiggin's tailor-shop, a dwelling occupied by Dr. Martin in 1826, the factory store, and counting-house; below these, running nearly to the old grist-mill, which in 1826 was still in use, was a row of one-story buildings, occupied by a tinman, barber, and Ann Dearing's millinery.

Fronting these, up the hill, stood the old "Farm" boarding-house, and still higher, on the other side of the Dover

road, a large house, whether new or old I do not remember; Oliver Wolcott occupied it. The Congregational church, near by, was erected before or in 1827.

The two-story frame houses on the east side of the canal were built as early as 1823, I think; in them lived at that time Whittemore, Lamos, Moore, Lemuel Perham (for a little while), and Bibby, the wife-beater, who received the ladder-penalty, which cured him.

On the west side of the canal passed the road leading to Berwick; on this road, in 1824, were built the row of two-story brick houses, fronting others near the river, there being quite a distance between the two, the canal separating them.

In 1824 the street back of these was opened, with two-story frame houses on each side; Moore's boarding-house was the last one down.

In 1825 the company commenced the brick hotel on the corner of the Dover road; soon after, Isaac Stanwood built his store, and Joseph Whittier his house, near the wood, opposite, I think, Gershom Horn's new house; these, in 1827, were the last houses on the Dover road. There were some others near, but I cannot recall them.

The Congregational church was built in 1827; the Methodists had no church building until near 1830, they met in private houses or vacant rooms. Dudley Wiggin was one of their leaders. John G. Chase joined them; he was one of the noblest of Christian men down to his old age, and one of the able men father gathered around him, among whom were Daniel Osborne, principal clerk; David Osborne (Williams & Wendell), Boston clerk; David Barker, Gideon C. Smith, Brayton Slade, James Dennis, Asa Arnold, Charles Lawton, Abel Fletcher, a mathematician of high order, Jonathan Freeman, and others.

There were also odd and peculiar people, and amusing incidents. No intoxicating drink was allowed on the place, while under my father's control; ginger-beer was substituted for those who desired it; but liquor was often secretly obtained. The laborers building the walls of the canal left little hiding-places for the bottles. Father had no control in Maine, and the men sent their shoes to be mended, he thought, rather oftener than was necessary, and one day, observing the messenger boy returning with a pair of boots, he approached the boy on the bridge; but before they met,

the boots went over the railing into the river, and the story was told.

One season, in very warm weather, a death occurred at "Rocky Hill:" it was reported that the man would have been saved, had they been allowed stimulants: but after examination, it was found that he alone, among the men, had taken liquor.

The woollen mills were in full operation in 1826, weaving carpets and broadcloth. They were under the care of Oliver Walcott, but not being profitable, were abandoned after a few years.

This account of an eye-witness in 1822, is subject to such corrections as may be required to make it conform to the recollections of other eye-witnesses, but is doubtless substantially correct, and gives the best available information, respecting the origin of the manufacturing plant at Great Falls.

According to the recollections of many persons whose memories extend over seventy years, the only houses in 1822, in what was soon to become the village of Great Falls, were the Joseph Wentworth house, then occupied by Andrew Horn, Jr., now owned by Mr. Edgerly, and standing where it then stood, and Gershom Horn's house, which stood where J. W. Bates's blue store now stands, but was afterwards moved to Green street, and is now owned by Peter L. Moran. Gershom Horn's barn was on the land now occupied by James J. Woodward's store. Between the house and barn was the well, which is still in existence by the side of J. B. Clarke's store. The first house west of the Joseph Wentworth house was built among the first, and those two houses were probably what Mr. Wendell had in mind as "opposite the burying ground."

The whole number of poll taxes in Somersworth in April, 1823, was 220. The total valuation of the town by the selectmen that year was $71,499. Only three estates were valued at more than $2,000. These were Joseph Doe, $3,583; Andrew Rollins, $2,500, and William W. Rollins,

$2,295. Joseph Doe, father of the present chief-justice, was representative that year, and was prominent in town affairs for many years afterwards. The water-power, which was purchased of several owners by George D. Varney, and conveyed by him to Isaac Wendell, in May, 1823, and conveyed by Wendell to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, July 5, 1823, is described as land on Salmon Falls river, beginning near the bridge across said river, a little above said bridge, and extending along said river and on both sides of the same below the lower falls, about 200 rods, and extending in width from 5 to 100 rods on the westerly side and from 5 to 20 rods on the easterly side, together with all the waterfalls, dams, mills, buildings, and water privileges on the same. This water-power is rated at 3,200 horse-power. This conveyance contained other property, and the consideration was $37,994.48. Gershom Horn's farm was purchased by the same company, April 9, 1825, in consideration of $5,981.25.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company was chartered June 11, 1823, with an authorized capital of $500,000. An increase in the capital stock to $1,000,000 was authorized in 1826, and in 1827 it was increased to $1,500,000, which is its present capital.

In 1823 the highway, now High street, was laid out, three rods wide, and became the way to Dover, instead of the Prospect street route, which Mr. Wendell described as "very narrow, rough and steep."

In 1824 the town was divided into eight school-districts, of which the village of Great Falls was district No. 3. In 1825 a bridge was built across the river "at the Eddy, so called," known as the Eddy bridge, and a road was laid out from the bridge to Rochester line.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company owned all the land from the Great Falls hotel south to the Indigo Hill road. Main street was opened by the company for a highway, and in 1827 the town laid out a road, four rods wide,

from the meeting-house to the Indigo Hill road. This gave to Great Falls the present highway to Rollinsford Junction. In 1828 that part of it which is known as Main street was laid out three rods wide, reserving fourteen feet on the westerly side for a sidewalk. In 1827 the town voted to widen and straighten the road from Mrs. Hannah Carr's, by Benjamin Hussey's, to Dover line, "as said road will be much travelled and it is of vast importance that the roads from Manufacturing Establishments should be good to tide water or from village to village."

An application for a new highway to Dover, by way of Green street, was dismissed, as the committee had measured the distance from the Great Falls hotel, by the proposed route to Dover new bridge, and found it 4 5-8 miles. They had also measured from the Great Falls hotel, by the existing highway by Mrs. Hannah Carr's and Benjamin Hussey's, and found it 5 miles and 2 rods, making a difference of 122 rods only; and, as the new road would cost $3,000, it was thought inexpedient to lay it out at present.

August 15, 1829, the town voted to give $200 toward building the Upper bridge at Great Falls. This was the covered bridge which connected Market street with Bridge street in Berwick. In 1833 Franklin street was laid out, extending from Main street to the main road leading from Great Falls to Dover.

In 1837 the town voted to receive the surplus revenue which accrues to the town of Somersworth, and appointed an agent to receive the money and loan it on interest, the interest payable annually into the town treasury. At a subsequent meeting the surplus revenue, which amounted to $7,650.42, was distributed to each male inhabitant of twenty-one years and upwards, except town paupers and those who have received, or may be entitled to receive, it elsewhere.

The new road to Dover, by way of Green street, was laid out in 1837.

In March, 1839, the question of dividing the county of

Strafford came before the town, with the result of 2 votes in the affirmative and 372 votes in the negative.

In October, 1839, the town voted to instruct the selectmen to lay out a road from the end of Market street, so called, through the covered bridge to Berwick line.

In March, 1841, the town voted to instruct the selectmen not to grant any license for the sale of ardent spirits.

In April, 1841, voted that the selectmen be instructed to call the next annual town meeting at the village of Great Falls, and provide a suitable place for the same. The next meeting was a special meeting, held at "the old meeting house" July 3, 1841, when the town voted that the selectmen be instructed to hire the most suitable place at Great Falls village for holding the next annual town meeting at the least expense.

The next town meeting was held March 8, 1842, "at the Vestry under the Congregational Meeting house at Great Falls in Somersworth." At that meeting a new subject came before the inhabitants. A new enterprise was asking for admittance to old Somersworth, and the town voted "that the Boston and Maine Railroad be and hereby are authorized and empowered to construct the track of their Rail-Road over and across any of the public roads or high ways in this town and to make any such alterations in any of said highways as will be necessary to enable said Rail-Road to construct the track of their said Road at right angles across said highway, provided said crossings and alterations shall be made to the acceptance of the Selectmen of this town."

For the next annual meeting they returned to the old meeting-house. The annual meetings continued to be held in the old meeting-house, while special meetings were held sometimes in the Congregational vestry at Great Falls, sometimes at the brick school-house on Orange street. They began to agitate the subject of a new town-house. Votes were passed and reconsidered. Once they voted to

build a county court-house and invite the courts and county officers from Dover to occupy it.

At a special meeting Nov. 21, 1843, they voted to relinquish their right in the old meeting-house "to the Boston and Maine Rail Road Company" for a sum not less than one hundred dollars exclusive of the land: also voted "to instruct the Selectmen to build a Town House and locate the same in the village of Great Falls, the expense of which shall not exceed two thousand dollars." These votes and others were subsequently reconsidered.

March 13, 1844, the town voted that the Boston & Maine Railroad be required in all places where their railroad intersects or crosses any of the public highways in the town of Somersworth, to secure the same places of crossing or intersection by bridges over said road. December 25, 1844, the town voted to purchase a fire-engine. January 15, 1845, they voted to build a town-house at Great Falls at a cost not exceeding four thousand dollars, to be located by a committee. Two attempts were made to reconsider this vote. The second attempt was by ballot at the annual meeting March 11, 1845. The result of the ballot was "in favor of reconsidering and against a Town House, 271; against reconsidering and in favor of a Town House, 344."

So the battle was fought, and Great Falls won. The next annual meeting was held March 10, 1846, "in the Town Hall in Somersworth at Great Falls."

The Boston & Maine Railroad had been built in 1842 through Somersworth from Dover to Berwick, and in 1843 a branch was built from the old meeting-house about two miles to the village of Great Falls. The first passenger train over this branch arrived in Great Falls July 4, 1843, amid the booming of cannon, firing of crackers, barking of dogs, and general hurrah of the people. Men who are gray now, but were small boys then, say they had great fun.

The railroad company built a station where the present station is located, also a stone engine house and a large

freight depot on Market street. Before the railroad was built, all the freight of the manufacturing company had been hauled by teams over the road where the electric cars now run, between Great Falls and Dover Landing. By means of the railroad these freights were moved with less expense, and the village was brought within three hours' ride of Boston. More capital was invested in business. The Great Falls Bank was chartered in 1845, with a capital of $150,000. The Somersworth Savings Bank was chartered the same year. The Somersworth Machine Company was incorporated in 1848, with a capital of $50,000, and built a foundry and machine shop at the southerly end of the village beside the railroad track. A post-office had been established at Great Falls by that name in 1825. Another post office had been established at Salmon Falls by that name. There was no post-office by the name of Somersworth. The business world dealt with Great Falls and Salmon Falls, but had no dealings with Somersworth. Many intelligent residents of these villages did not know that they lived in Somersworth, so completely had these upstart manufacturing places usurped the prerogatives of the staid old town. There was little of the north part of the town that was not in the village. A few farmers were scattered over the outside territory, but they were hardly recognized on town-meeting day, unless some village politician wanted a few votes from the Blackwater contingent. It was different in the south part of the town. Salmon Falls, though a manufacturing village, was smaller than Great Falls, while the farmers in that section were wealthy, and occupied some of the best farms in the state. They and their ancestors had ruled the town and the parish for more than a century. It was humiliating for them to forsake the old meeting-house at the centre and come up to the outskirts to town meeting.

At the annual meeting in March, 1848, several new highways were asked for, two of them of considerable importance. One was from Great Falls westerly, now known as

"West High" street and the "Gonic Road;" the other from Salmon Falls westerly, by the dwelling-house of Hiram Speed. The town voted to lay out the Gonic road, but the Salmon Falls road was indefinitely postponed. At the same meeting they voted that the selectmen be directed to cleanse the old meeting-house and shut up the same, if the town have any right so to do. It is within the memory of many inhabitants that the "old meeting house" was burned soon after,—"cleansed" by fire. These were "the last straws that broke the camel's back." The Gonic road was laid out that year.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1849, the following three articles were in the warrant:

To see if the town will vote to build a Town House on the lot where the Somersworth old meeting house formerly stood.

To see if the town will vote to hold all town meetings at said new Town House, after the same shall have been finished.

To see if the town will vote for a division of Somersworth by a line commencing on Salmon Falls river at or near Pray's brook, so called, and running westerly to the line of the town of Dover, near the house of Benj^{a} Hussey.

The first two articles were postponed to the next annual meeting, and on the question of division a vote was taken by ballot, 263 voting in favor, and 364 against, a division of the town.

The minority then presented a petition to the legislature, and obtained the passage of an act entitled an act to constitute the town of Rollinsford, which was approved July 3, 1849.

The selectmen of Somersworth and the selectmen of Rollinsford established the line between the two towns as follows:

Commencing at Salmon Falls River on the division line between land of Moses Pray and land of Francis Plumer,

thence running south sixty eight degrees west to the Railroad crossing near the dwelling house of Charles H. Crockett about two feet southeasterly of the most northerly post of the sign erected at said crossing, thence south sixty nine degrees west to a stone marked with the letters D. & S. standing on the line between Dover and Somersworth on the easterly side of the road leading from Great Falls village by the dwelling house of Benjamin Hussey to said Dover.

A committee appointed by the legislature, consisting of George W. Nesmith, Thomas E. Sawyer, and Josiah H. Hobbs, divided the property owned by both towns in common, as follows: The town-house, the woodlot, the town pound, the fire engine, and the Salamander safe should be the property of Somersworth, and the alms farm, and stock and other personal property thereon, should be the property of Rollinsford. They divided the state tax in the proportion of $13.33 for Somersworth and $6.24 for Rollinsford to pay, that being their estimate of the relative value of the towns.

Somersworth retained the same territory it has to-day, about nine and fifty-three hundredths square miles, bounded northeasterly by Berwick, Maine, the line of division being the middle of Salmon Falls river, and the distance in a straight line from corner to corner being about four and one fourth miles. It is bounded on the south by Rollinsford about three and one fourth miles, on the west by Dover about three miles, and on the northwest by Rochester about two and one half miles.

The population, according to the census of 1850, was 4,943. According to the report of the town auditors in March, 1850, the town debt "without anything to meet it" was $4,869.42.

The committee to divide the property and obligations of the town had determined that, of the seven paupers then supported by the towns, three should be maintained by Rollinsford and four by Somersworth.

By an act of the legislature passed in 1848, known as the "Somersworth act," school-district No. 3, in Somersworth (the Great Falls district), was permitted to have a system of graded schools, and to maintain one or more high schools; to purchase and hold land for school-house lots not exceeding three acres in any one lot, and to erect such school-houses thereon as may be determined on by vote of the district: also to hire money to meet the cost of lot and building, in excess of two thousand dollars. Under this act a lot was procured on the summit of Prospect Hill in 1849, and the present high school house was erected upon it at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

The Great Falls & Conway railroad was built from Great Falls to Rochester in 1850, extended gradually from town to town, and completed to Conway about 1870. The South Berwick Branch railroad was built in 1855, from Great Falls, through Salmon Falls and South Berwick, to a junction with the Eastern railroad, thus opening to Great Falls a second railroad to Boston.

In 1851 the town voted to have the streets lighted with gas, and chose a committee to locate the gas posts, not to exceed twenty-five in number.

The land now occupied as Forest Glade Cemetery was purchased by the town in 1851, for $1,200. The first board of directors of the cemetery was chosen November 24, 1851.

Exercises for the consecration of Forest Glade Cemetery were held within the grounds, Sabbath afternoon, October 3, 1852. The following order of exercises was observed:

1. Invocation, Rev. Charles U. Smith, Methodist.
2. Reading Scriptures, Rev. Henry Hill, Methodist.
3. Voluntary, by the choir.
4. Prayer, Rev. M. Brooks, Freewill Baptist.
5. Original Ode, Mrs. J. T. McCollom.
6. Sermon, Rev. James T. McCollom, Congregationalist.
7. Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Noah Hooper, Baptist.

The ode by Mrs. McCollom was as follows:

It is no glad, no festive scene
That calls us here to-day,—
As frail and dying ones of earth
We come to weep and pray—
To weep, that back again to dust
These wondrous frames must turn;
To pray, that here life's real worth
We wisely may discern.

Though glistening on these evergreens
Fond memory's tears be shed,
And one by one we gather here,
A household of the dead;
Though love, with pangs that wring the soul,
Part with its treasures here,
Yet not too dreary nor too sad
Let this lone spot appear.

A light is gleaming 'mid the gloom—
Soft friendly whispers cheer;
O Faith, gaze with a steady eye,
List with attentive ear,
A full, clear splendor then shall gild
Life's most appalling hour;
And shouts of triumph tell that one
Hath crushed the spoiler's power.

If clustering 'mid the withered leaves
The sweet May flowers can smile,
And purple asters trustful deck
These autumn shades awhile,
May we not hope that each dear form,
Laid in its prison cell,
Shall start at the Deliverer's voice,
And burst death's hated spell.

Praise, highest praise, may echo then,
E'en from this saddened spot,
For with Christ standing by the grave
Its power can harm us not.
Dear Saviour, leaning on thine arm,
May we pass through the tomb,
And find it but a midnight stage,
To Heaven's eternal home.

The first burial in Forest Glade Cemetery was in September, 1852, of the body of John Straw.

In 1853 the town voted to purchase the farm of John L. Gilman for a town farm. This farm was used as a home for paupers and as a house of correction until after the county farm buildings were erected in Dover. It was sold to Samuel Grant in 1868, and is now owned by Thomas G. Jameson.

In 1855 the Somersworth Bank was incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

A town-meeting was called for May 21, 1856, "to see if the town will vote to apply to the next legislature for a city charter, also to see if the town will vote to extend an invitation to the town of Rollinsford to unite with Somersworth in obtaining a city charter embracing both towns." Both articles were acted upon and adopted. An invitation was extended to Rollinsford, but was not accepted. A charter was obtained at the June session of the legislature, 1856, to constitute the town of Somersworth a city, subject to the approval of a majority of the legal voters of the town. A town-meeting was held September 7, 1856, to see if the town would adopt the charter, and the result of a ballot was 119 votes in favor of, and 369 against it. The chief objection raised at that time was the additional expense of maintaining a city government. The legislature of 1857 extended the time in which the town could act upon the adoption of the charter, and August 31, 1857, the question was submitted to another ballot. The result of the second ballot was discouraging to the friends of a city government, 274 having voted against, and only 84 in favor of, adopting the charter.

The police court of Somersworth was established by vote of the town at the annual meeting, March 9, 1858.

In 1858 an engine house was built on Pleasant street for the accommodation of the only fire-engine owned by the town, known as "Conqueror No. 4."

March 19, 1860, the town voted to build a pest-house on the town farm, also voted to sell the town woodlot at auction, the proceeds of the sale to be appropriated towards the payment of the town debt. The lot was sold to Oliver H. Lord for $1,600. The pest-house was built, and occupied once in 1866 by a family named Drew who were sick with small-pox.

When the town farm was sold in 1868, the pest-house was reserved. It was subsequently sold, and moved to the old Dover road and made a dwelling-house.

An independent military company was organized in Somersworth about the year 1859, by the name of Granite State Guards. The first movement of the town in the War of the Rebellion appears in the following vote passed in town meeting, May 11, 1861 : "Voted that the selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to assist so far as they may deem expedient the families of the Granite State Guards now in the service of the state of New Hampshire while said members may remain in the service of said state or the United States with said Guards; also to assist the families of the resident members of any other military company which shall be raised in this town while said company shall be in the service of the United States."

At a meeting held Sept. 7, 1861, voted "that the town assist the families and dependents of any inhabitant of this town who, as a member of the volunteer or enrolled militia of this state, may have been mustered into, or who may hereafter enlist and be mustered into, the service of the United States." At a meeting held July 9, 1862, voted "to pay every inhabitant of this town who has been mustered in, or shall hereafter be mustered as a volunteer into, the service of the United States as a part of the quota of New Hampshire under the call of the President for three hundred thousand additional volunteers, the sum of one hundred dollars as a bounty for enlistment." August 30, 1862, this

bounty of one hundred dollars was made to cover all enlistments to the credit of Somersworth until the number exceeded the required quota by forty.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Somersworth held Sept. 19, 1862, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Joshua F. Littlefield, a citizen of this place, and late a captain in the Second regiment of N. H. Volunteers, died at the Armory Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the fourteenth instant, in consequence of wounds received while battling for our country in the Army of the Potomac on the twenty-ninth day of August last, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of Capt. Littlefield, and truly feel that in losing him we, as well as his regiment and the army, have lost one whose place cannot well be supplied.

Resolved, That we tender his sorrowing wife, son, and friends our warm and hearty sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That Capt. Littlefield by his brave, efficient, and conscientious discharge of all the duties of life, both as a citizen and soldier, has set an example worthy of imitation by all: and that his name and memory should ever be cherished with affection and gratitude by this whole community.

The foregoing resolutions were presented by James T. Furber, chairman of the meeting.

Dec. 5, 1863, the town voted to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to drafted men or their substitutes.

March 8, 1864, voted a bounty of one hundred dollars to men who reënlist as a part of the quota of Somersworth.

April 5, 1864, voted an additional bounty of two hundred dollars to reënlisted men.

Dec. 24, 1864, voted a bounty of one hundred dollars for one-year men, two hundred dollars for two-years men, and three hundred dollars for three-years men.

August 29, 1865, voted to fund the war debt of the town by issuing bonds to the amount of $45,000.

It would be difficult to determine how many citizens of

Somersworth were soldiers during the war. It is certain that state aid was furnished to more than one hundred and forty families in this town, of volunteers in the naval and military service of the United States.

Soon after the purchase of Gershom Horn's farm and grist-mill, in 1825, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company built a dam across the river at the lower fall, and erected a grist-mill on the Somersworth side and a saw-mill on the Berwick side. The grist-mill was maintained until 1863, when the Great Falls Woolen Co. was incorporated with a capital of $50,000. This company took a lease of the lower privilege, and built a woolen mill in the place of the grist-mill. One year later the capital stock of the Woolen company was increased by a stock dividend to $100,000. The woolen mill is still in operation. The saw-mill on the Berwick side has given place to the electric plant of the Consolidated Light and Power Company.

In 1868 the town built the engine-house on Main street for Deluge Engine No. 1.

The old burying-ground of Somersworth is at Rollinsford junction. After the village of Great Falls was established, the people used for burials a lot of land between the Horns' burying-ground and Prospect street, which was called the new burying-ground. In 1869 the town voted that the selectmen authorize David H. Buffum to remove the dead bodies now remaining in the new burying-ground on Prospect street to Forest Glade Cemetery.

This was done, and the land became a part of the Buffum garden.

The new receiving tomb on West High street was built in 1873.

The manufacturing of cotton cloth (the chief industry of Somersworth) was almost at a standstill during the war, and the Great Falls company, having confidence in the future, occupied the time while its looms were still, in making improvements in its plant. A flouring mill was

erected and put in operation, and a reservoir was constructed on Prospect Hill, and connected by a twelve-inch pipe with the river, to be filled by force-pumps in one of the mills. The town was permitted to lay water pipes, connected with this main pipe, and to place hydrants through the town for protection against fire, the company to have the use of the town's pipe for such service as its needs might require.

Under this verbal agreement the town has extended a system of pipes and hydrant service, so that the village is not in danger of a great conflagration through lack of water.

In 1873 the old brick school-house on Orange street, which had served the purposes of a village school-house for nearly fifty years, first for a mixed school then for a high and grammar school, and last for primary grades, was taken down, and the new Orange street school-house was completed in 1874, at a cost of about $30,000 and an added expense of $13,500, for land taken to enlarge the lot.

In 1873 the town purchased a new safe, and placed it in the town hall.

In 1874 a new highway was laid out from Main street by the woolen mill to Berwick, and a new bridge was built across Salmon Falls river below the mill.

In 1875 a hose-carriage house was built on Pleasant street.

In 1877 a stone pier was built in the middle of the river under the old bridge above the upper fall, and a new bridge erected there between Great Falls and Berwick.

In 1880 a new house was built for fire engine No. 4, west of the high school house, and the Hook & Ladder Co. took possession of the engine house on Pleasant street.

In 1886 the town of Somersworth was out of debt for the first time since its incorporation.

In March, 1887, the town voted to raise three thousand dollars to start a system of sewerage. Since then the town

has expended about fifty thousand dollars in extending its system of sewers.

In April, 1888, the town made a contract with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, by which that company agreed to furnish the town with not less than 40 electric arc lights of nominal twelve hundred candle-power each, and run the same every dark hour of every night, from dark to midnight, for and during the term of ten years from and after the 1st day of July, 1888, for the sum of $80 in cash per light per year. Under this contract the streets of Somersworth were first lighted by electric lights about the first of November, 1888.

In August, 1889, the Union Street Railway Company was incorporated, with power to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad in Dover and Somersworth. As a result, electric cars ran for the first time between Great Falls and Dover, August 16, 1890.

In 1890 the new Union school-house was built at a cost of about $20,000.

An article appeared in the warrant for the annual town-meeting held March 10, 1891, "To see if the town will vote to change its corporate name from Somersworth to Great Falls." The action of the town under the article was to indefinitely postpone the subject.

In 1891 the legislature passed "An act to establish water-works in the town of Somersworth."

The last town-meeting of Somersworth was held November 8, 1892, to vote for presidential electors and for state and county officers.

The whole number of ballots given in at that time was 1,214.

The meeting was conducted under the provisions of chapter 33 of the Public Statutes of New Hampshire, passed in 1891, to regulate elections; similar to what is known as the Australian ballot law.

The continuous services of the officers of the meeting

were required for forty-seven hours, to collect and count the votes, and make up the record, before the meeting could be adjourned.

The records of the town of Somersworth have been well kept, and are well preserved. The following is a complete list of the town-clerks, the name of each being followed by his term of service, viz.:

Dr. Moses Carr, 1754–1777.
John Pike, 1777–1790.
John Philpot, 1790–1804.
Amos Wallingford, 1804–1826.
George W. Roberts, 1826–1837.
Benjamin C. Sewell, 1837–1838.
Alexander H. Stickney, 1838–1841.
Oliver H. Lord, 1841–1843.
David H. Buffum, 1843–1845.
James Coleman, 1845–1849.
Shubael B. Cole, 1849–1855.
George L. Dearborn, 1855–1857.
George W. Balloch, 1857–1860.
Charles P. Carter, 1860–1863.
John H. Smilie, 1863–1864.
Albert F. Smith, 1864–1869.
Edgar B. Legro, 1869–1871.
Charles M. Dorr, 1871–1873.
James G. Young, 1873–1876.
William F. Harmon, 1876–1879.
Albert Thwing, 1879–1882.
William W. Martin, 1882–1887.
Fred Wentworth, 1887–1889.
Jacob C. Hanson, 1889–1890.
Arthur J. Seavey, 1890–1891.
Fred L. Shapleigh, 1891–1892.
Arthur J. Seavey, 1892–1893.

The legislature of New Hampshire at the January session, 1893, passed an act to establish the city of Somersworth, by virtue of which the town of Somersworth became a city Feb. 24, 1893. The first city election was held on the second Tuesday of March, 1893, and the history of the city

during the first year of its existence will fully appear in its first annual report.

Two shoe manufactories are now in operation in Somersworth. One, at the north end of Market street, was built by the Somersworth Building Company in 1884, and enlarged in 1891. The entire cost of the plant was $26,000. It is now occupied by C. D. Pecker & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Lynn, Mass. The other, at the south end of Main street, was built by the Somersworth Improvement Association in 1893, at a cost of $25,000. It is now occupied by Messrs. Houghton, Hebard & Warren, shoe manufacturers, of Worcester, Mass. Both of these firms are enterprising and successful, and furnish employment to several hundred of the people of the city.

The population of Somersworth, according to the census of 1890, was 6,207.

The Grand Army of the Republic is well represented here by Littlefield Post, named in honor of Capt. Joshua F. Littlefield, who was mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. This post erected in 1890 a beautiful memorial building, which serves for its head-quarters, and also affords accommodations for a local organization called the Somersworth Club.

A little more than half a century ago the citizens of Somersworth established a public circulating library. Its records commence as follows:

Agreeably to notice published in the "Northern Light" the citizens of Great Falls disposed to form themselves into an association for purchasing a Library for the use of this village, met at the Evangelical Baptist vestry, on the 23^{d} day of December, 1841.

Articles of agreement were adopted Dec. 31, 1841, and the institution was named the Manufacturers' and Village Library. The organization continued under this business agreement seven years. On the thirtieth day of April, 1849,

a voluntary association was organized under the statutes, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers chosen, whereby the partnership gave place to a kind of corporation. A charter was obtained from the legislature in June, 1855, which provides that John A. Burleigh, Mark Noble, Royal Eastman, Isaac Chandler, Henry Y. Hayes, George W. Wendell, and their associates, successors, and assigns, be and hereby are, constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Manufacturers' and Village Library," and that "they may establish a library in Somersworth, may lease, or erect and maintain, suitable buildings therefor, and may take and hold by gift, grant, purchase, devise, or otherwise, real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars." This charter was so amended in 1893 that the words "one hundred" were substituted for the word "twenty" in the last clause.

Under this charter a new organization was effected, new books were opened, certificates of membership were issued, and the library became the property of this new body corporate.

In August, 1888, Isaac Chandler, one of the original incorporators, gave to the library a lease for ninety-nine years of the second story of his new block on Orange street, to be used as library rooms. Through the munificence of Henry J. Furber, Esq., of Chicago, a former resident of Somersworth, these rooms have been finished and furnished to afford excellent accommodations for the library, which now contains over eight thousand volumes. Any person can have the privilege of reading these books by the payment of one dollar per year.

The inhabitants of Berwick have always maintained harmonious relations with the inhabitants of Somersworth. Neither ill-feeling nor controversy have ever disturbed them. At one time Somersworth voted to build its half of the bridge of stone, when Berwick preferred to build its half of iron: but a compromise was easily effected, and the en-

tire bridge remained of wood. In all matters of business and trade unrestricted reciprocity has been the rule, and in all social relations the river has proved no barrier. If the two towns were not in different states they could well be under one municipal government.

That essential requisite in every well regulated community, the village newspaper, was not backward in coming forward to assist in moulding the moral and intellectual character of Great Falls, and in promoting its financial interests. At first it was the *Great Falls Journal;* at one time it was the *Northern Light;* then the *Advertiser;* then the *Thursday Sketcher;* in 1855 it was again the *Great Falls Journal;* in 1858 it was again the *Advertiser;* again it was the *Journal;* in 1881 the *Free Press and Journal;* in 1889 it settled down as the *Great Falls Free Press;* but changed in 1893 to the *Somersworth Free Press;* and under that name remains to exert a salutary influence in the city.

The first post-office at Great Falls was located in Berwick, Dec. 12, 1825, and was designated "Great Falls, Maine." Oliver Worster was the first postmaster.

At first the manufacturing company purposed to build upon the Maine side of the river, but were unable to purchase the land on that side which would be required for the location of mills and boarding-houses. As soon as suitable accommodations could be provided in Somersworth the post-office was moved to the New Hampshire side to the Stanwood store, on the easterly side of Market street; and the name of the office changed to Great Falls, N. H. It remained on Market street until 1841, when it was moved to High street; after four years it was moved back to Market street, and remained there until 1875, when it was moved to its present location, on High street. While on Market street it was so near to Berwick that both towns were well accommodated.

About twenty years ago a new post-office was located in Berwick, a few rods from the Market Street office, not so

much to supply any need of the town as to provide a place for a postmaster. The reason for retaining the name "Great Falls" for the post-office in Somersworth (that it was the name of the village which was in both Somersworth and Berwick) ceased to exist when the post-office in Berwick was established. Somersworth has no post-office to its name, while the post-office called "Great Falls" has not, and never had, any town or city to its name.

The name "Great Falls" properly belongs to the great manufacturing company whose capital has been employed for more than seventy years in making this grand water-power whirl spindles and shoot shuttles, creating opportunities for men, women, and children to earn wages and to use all their powers of body and mind in the direction of self-support, and so causing the development from the condition of a grist-mill, two houses, and an alder swamp, first of the village, then of the town, and now of the city.

The name of the post-office should be changed to Somerswôrth, without delay. That result can be readily obtained by application to the postmaster general, through the mediation of a senator from the state or the member of congress from this district. About fifteen years ago the subject was suggested to Senator Rollins, a native of Somersworth, who called the attention of the then postmaster general to it, and recived the assurance that the change would be made if the people of Somersworth wanted it. The only objection to it suggested was that as there was a Somerville in Massachusetts there might be mistakes result from having two post-offices so near together and with names so nearly alike, as Somerville, Mass., and Somersworth, N. H. The postmaster general at that time was David M. Key of Tennessee, and with a southerner's contracted notions of New England, he probably thought these two municipalities were contiguous parts of the same door-yard. If that distinguished P. G. had examined the list of post-offices at that time he might have found the simplicity

of Great Falls, N. H., somewhat mystified by Great Falls, Maine; Great Falls, Mont.; Goff's Falls, N. H.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Granite Falls, Minn.; and many other names which might cause a letter to be missent, including Great Mills, Md.; Great Valley, N. Y.; and Great Works, Maine. He would have found Somerville in eleven states, Somersville in one state, Summersville in two, and Summerville in seven states. There were also Somerfield, Somerset, Somerton, and Summertown. There was not in New Hampshire any post-office whose name contained the syllables "Summer" or "Somer," and there was not in the United States a post-office named "Somersworth." If that objection is not answered, it will be allowed to subside with the remark, that the people of Somersworth know about what they want.

The history of political parties in Somersworth follows very nearly in the line of political history in the country. During the Revolutionary War there were only two parties in the colonies, Whigs and Tories. The Whigs were in favor of the war: the Tories opposed to it. Before the war closed there were no Tories in Somersworth: the people were all Whigs. When the question arose, out of the attempt to frame a system of government, whether it should be a constitutional union or a confederation of states, and the people divided into Federalist and anti-Federalist, the former led by George Washington, the latter by Thomas Jefferson, both parties found advocates here, though nearly all were Federalists at first. After the constitution was adopted, the title of Anti-Federalist was no longer applicable, and those who had opposed the constitution gradually took to themselves the title of "Democrats," and so the two political parties became the "Federalists" and the "Democrats:" the former inclined to magnify the powers of the central government under the constitution, in the interest of strength, the latter seeking to reduce the scope and powers of the constitution, in the interest of state independence. The former

prevailed during the administrations of Washington and Adams; the latter held the ascendancy under Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Under the administration of Jackson new questions came up and parties were reorganized, becoming known as "Whigs" and "Democrats." One stood for a United States bank, protection by tariff, and for internal improvements; the other opposed the bank, the "American system" of protection of manufactures by duties on imports laid for the purpose of protection, and were also opposed to any general plan of internal improvements under the direction and at the expense of the republic. The Whigs first took the name of National Republicans, but the frequent use of the veto power by Jackson led them to drop that title and adopt the name of Whig, in imitation of that party in England, whose war-cry was that the power of the throne "had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." The protective principle was the pivot on which politics turned in Somersworth. Manufacturers were Whigs for revenue, and manufacturing villages became Whig strongholds. The Democrats lost the majority, but did not lose courage. They added to the good name "Democrat" that other good name "Republican," and went right along.

The following call for a caucus in 1843 discloses not only the spirit of the party then in a hopeless minority, but also the names of the men who led the party in Somersworth fifty years ago:

CAUCUS.

(Motto) WHITE TRAIN.

The Democratic Republicans of Somersworth, in favor of the election of John H. White for Governor, and opposed to the ruinous policy pursued by the radical leaders of this State, are requested to meet at the Brick School House, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable to concentrate public opinion on candidates to be supported for town officers at the ensuing election.

Having raised a White Heat beneath the Old Democratic Boiler, we hope and expect all true hearted Democrats to jump aboard this train.

Somersworth, Thursday, March 9, 1843.

Joseph Doe, Mark Noble, I. G. Jordan, G. W. Brasbridge, Frank N. Butler, John Lougee, L. C. Horn, John Hobbs, James Downing, J. H. Warren, George Young, J. W. Lougee, Moses V. Peavey, James Hussey, H. R. Roberts, Timothy J. Murray, Job Emery, Charles Joy, John Bean, James M. Young, Aaron Nason, Geo. Chadbourn, William H. James, Enoch Holcomb, E. G. Yeaton.

A new question, which was to absorb others and take the lead in national politics, was beginning to show itself, the abolition of slavery. This had long been a moral question, but became a political question through the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of new territory from Mexico. Somersworth was among the first in the field in behalf of the moral as well as the political rights of the slave.

The following call, issued in 1845, shows what train the people of this town got aboard:

LIBERTY PARTY.

To the Rescue!

(Motto) UNIVERSAL FREEDOM.

The Friends of the Liberty Party in Somersworth, in favor of Equal Rights, Just Laws, and Honest Legislation both in our State and National Governments—and opposed to Slavery, its perpetuity and increase, and the ruinous anti-republican policy of the Pro Slavery politicians of the country—are requested to meet at the Brick School House, on Orange Street, on Wednesday Evening next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable in view of the coming election.

Somersworth, March 4, 1845.

Moses Bates, John Horn 2d, I. S. Coleman, James Coleman, Joseph Stackpole, Josiah Colcord, Oliver H. Lord, Joseph Pitman, R. W. Stevens, John A. Smilie, John B. Wood, Charles S. Blaisdell, Job Emery, Josephus F.

Wentworth, Emulus Thompson, S. S. Chick, Wm. Beadle, L. D. Merrow, George W. Hubbard, Joshua R. Hubbard, George W. Wendell, Charles A. Haines, Noah H. Wentworth, Albert Sanborn, Jonathan Wingate, John Clark, Benjamin Murray, Joseph Prior, Ira Hayford, Wm. P. Conner, George C. Farnham, D. W. Quimbey, P. P. Wood, R. Humphrey, Thomas Marston, David Pray, Dudley Wiggin, Gilman Moulton, Jonathan Tasker, John Hubbard, F. Foye, Daniel Davis, Wm. Crook, R. Eastman, Moses Pray, Uriah Blaisdell, Wm. McCrillis, Joshua Furber, Lewis Dearborn, A. L. Noyes, D. M. Goodwin, Joshua Ham, Silas Hamilton, Joseph Litchfield, J. C. Hill, George W. Brown, Jones W. F. Drew, R. H. Parks, J. A. Bagley, James Horn, L. C. Horn, Milton Noyes, Charles F. Elliott, H. T. Packer, George W. Orange, Robert Scott, Samuel Fielding, John L. Gilman, John S. Pinkham, William Hanson, Daniel Ham, S. H. Annis, G. J. Richards, S. F. Emerson, James A. Gove, John Whitaker, George Stevens, Aaron Shorey, Rufus Woodward, Otis W. Pray, Abial Hamilton, Mark J. Cowell, Lorenzo D. Davis, Joseph B. Farnham, Richard Dickson, Levi Bragdon, John Horn, Samuel Knapp, Clement Ham, Edward H. Pratt, William Hill, Benjamin Hill, Warren Gannet, William Perkins, Samuel W. Hill, Israel Blaisdell, Moses Foss, Ezekiel Dore, John Rankin, Isaiah T. Shorey, Jeremiah Willey, John Hyde, Samuel Chadborn, Samuel Pillsbury, Thomas Brackett, Luther S. Jenness, Abram Smith, James S. Huntress, Daniel Cheney, Jonathan Worster, Solomon Libbey, F. S. Garland, Stephen Worster, John Jones, Owen S. Roberts, John S. Haines, Joshua Hurd, Cyrus K. Cooper, Wm. Fenner, James Hubbard, Hiram S. Rollins, Joseph Jenness, Joshua R. Foye, Bradstreet D. Hill, Daniel S. Watson, Sylvanus Hatch, David H. Buffum, C. C. Fellows, Samuel Palmer, L. H. Yeaton, Alonzo Thurston, Cyrus Plumer, Francis Plumer, Wm. Plumer, Henry H. Bracy, Daniel R. Haines, Mama Smith, John C. Dearborn, John Lougee, Enoch Houston, J. K. Smith, Joseph Nash, Moses V. Peavey, Joseph Sanborn, S. Austin, Nahum Record, Stephen Ricker, Thomas W. Pray, Albert S. Cobb, Moses P. Ricker, Hebron Libbey, Daniel Wood, Robert C. Fernald, John M. Foye, Joseph Wilson, Wm. Plumer 2d, Charles Horn, Edmund Roberts, William Brown, Ivory Lord, James L. Hanson, Nathan Cushing, Edward Blaisdell, Thomas R.

Paine, Joseph H. Warren, Joseph Wheeler, Nathaniel Rust, Ichabod Pearl, Merritt Hanscom, Humphrey Scammon, Charles Joy, G. W. Gerry, Daniel Randall, John A. Rollins, Mark Miller, Shem Emery, John H. Pierce, Lorenzo Gilman, Henry Whitehouse, A. H. Stickney, Charles W. Mann, Charles Ham, Wm G. Smith, T. J. Nute, James M. Chase, John Bean.

The Whig party appears to have been paralyzed by this effort, for it made no sign, but the Democracy was out the next day with the following call:

ADHERENCE TO TRUE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES!

(Motto) DEMOCRACY AROUSED.

The sterling Democracy of Old Somersworth, who have always been watchful of those great and immortal principles which have come down to us from our Democratic Fathers, and who are opposed to the unwarrantable course recently pursued by a few individuals, who in attempting to make selection of Candidates to be supported for office, instead of asking the question, "Is he capable, is he honest, is he a Democrat?" asks only if he "is opposed to the building of a Town House," are requested to meet at the New School House on Prospect Street, on (this) Wednesday Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, to nominate ☞ True Democrats, who have never swerved from the path of duty ☜ (regardless of the Town House question) to be supported for Town Offices at the next annual Town Meeting.

Somersworth, March 5, 1845.

Moses Baker, Joseph S. Horne, James Cook, Jonathan Horne, Eli Cook, Thomas Hanson, Tobias Hanson, Tobias Hanson 2d, John Leighton, Jeremiah Leighton, Stephen Whitehouse, Jeremiah Hanson, Charles Ham, William H. Davis, Nathaniel Young, Elwill Clark, Elbridge G. Towle, William Stanley, Ichabod P. Holmes, Joseph E. Bradley, W. G. Mathes, Thomas Davis, Shurburne Sleeper, Oliver Hussey, Thomas Burnham, John G. Hill, Gideon Kincaid, Nathaniel Andrews, Samuel Wentworth, Frederick Hurd, John A. Bagley, Elijah H. Tibbets, Charles P. Colton,

Edmund Durrell, Samuel T. Averill, William L. Bracy, John McCrillis, Thomas Carpenter, Isaac Hobbs, S. W. Jones, James J. Bunker, Rufus Woodward, James H. Roberts, Francis Hamilton, James Hanson 2d, Mark Noble, Jacob Horne, Samuel Clark, O. S. Roberts, John P. Robinson, Henry Wing, William Woodward, C. C. Fellows, Benjamin W. Colbath, Alexander M. Everett, D. J. Chadbourne, Sylvester Peavey, William Lord, Perley Hill, Thomas Wentworth, John E. Woodman, Abial Hamilton, Millet Wedgwood, Daniel Davis, William K. Fogg, James Smith, George W. Garrey.

It is difficult to see, at this distance in time, how issues were joined between these two parties, but both parties had issues.

The Whigs survived the first spurt of Free-soilism, and have left the following roster of their ranks in 1848.

The notice is headed "Whig State Convention," and, after reciting the call of the Whig State committee, says,—

Pursuant to the above call, the Whigs of Somersworth, and all other persons, without any discrimination, who prefer Gen. Zachary Taylor for President, and Millard Filmore for vice President will assemble at the Town Hall, this (Monday) Evening the 11th inst at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend said Convention.

Great Falls, Sept. 4, 1848.

Benj. F. Beal, Andrew Ham, Howard Locke, Andrew W. Rollins, Plummer Jenkins, C. H. Shorey, S. S. Harmon, N. J. Coleman, Jonathan Woodman, Orvill D. Parker, Hiram Rollins, Alfred Davis, Joseph Pitman, Lewis Gannett, Stephen Henderson, H. Given, A. Wentworth, Asa Hodsdon, Richard Blaisdell, David Bartlett, Wm. Mills, George W. Flint, J. V. Bates, Chas. S. Jones, A. H. Stickney, G. C. Farnham, Augustus F. Foss, G. W. Thompson, Samuel Randall, J. S. Haines, Jr., James Hussey, Lincoln A. Moody, A. D. Califf, A. A. Gilman, W. W. Wigglesworth, S. S. Huckins, Mark Miller, D. S. Watson, Luther Thompson, Benj. Wentworth, Alfred Evans, Augustus Cushing, G. W. Young, Joseph Ricker, Samuel Rollins, O. W. Davis, J. A. Burleigh, John Trefrey, J. Y. Roberts, J. R. Foye, George Stevens, Edward Knox, N. P. Lord, A. H.

Davis, Jones W. S. Drew, Joshua Edwards, Isaac Chandler, George W. Hodgdon, T. W. Roberts, Chas. F. Elliott, H. Scammon, Hiram S. Rollins, Joseph Berry, A. McCrillis, Wm. S. Wentworth, James Coleman, S. B. Cole, Lewis Dearborn, Chas. P. Carter, Eben A. Tibbetts, John Page, Lorin Robinson, Ivory Tibbetts, Edward Pearl, Oscar F. Doe, John C. Twombley, Brackett Merrill, Nathl. Blake, Jeremy W. Orange, Dearborn Lougee, Nathl. Wells, Calvert Phillips, Israel Piper, Henry Whitehouse, S. D. Whitehouse, A. L. Clapp, Wm. M. Nason, Benjamin Hussey, Robert Blair, George A. Proctor, Ezra Harthan, Henry B. Kidder, Jesse A. Lamos, Benjamin R. Canney, Joshua Hubbard, Daniel Otis, Hiram Walker, William Hanson, Albert Wakefield, D. H. Buffum, John M. French, Geo. W. Orange, Nathaniel Libbey, Thos. Shapleigh, A. Whitehouse, Perley Hill, Thomas Sargent, Hiram Hodgdon, Stephen Wingate, J. M. Young.

These Whigs helped to elect General Taylor, but failed to elect General Scott in 1852, and the victory of the Democrats in electing General Pierce was so pronounced that there seemed to be no further need of the Whig party. It was broken up, and out of the fragments, with large accessions of Democrats, the Republican party was organized, which remains to this day, a worthy and successful competitor with the Democratic party, for the honors of administering good government for the people.

Between 1827 and 1833 four Protestant churches were organized in Great Falls village, and four church edifices were erected. These four churches, viz.: Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Free Baptist, have continued to flourish until now. Other Protestant churches have been organized since that time, but have ceased to exist. The Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist churches continue to occupy the same houses of worship built by them before 1833. The first meeting-house erected by the Free Baptists was located on Market street, where Pecker's shoe factory now stands. After their new brick church was built on Green street, the old house was occupied for business pur-

poses, until in 1884 it was removed to make way for the shoe factory, and a part of it is now a store-house by the tannery of L. R. Hersom & Son in Berwick. A Second Methodist church was organized about 1852, and built a meeting-house at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. Some ten years ago this church returned to the First Methodist church, and their meeting-house is now occupied for stores and tenements. In 1855 a Second Congregational church was formed, and worshipped in the town hall several years, then returned to the First church and the two were made one again. A substantial brick church building was erected for the Holy Trinity Catholic church in 1858, and a large and elegant church for St. Martin's Catholic church was built in 1883. The names of the men and women who have constituted the membership of all of these churches have been carefully preserved in their records.

The Episcopalians at one time held services here in a building on Elm street near where the Somersworth House now stands, but did not organize a church nor build a house of worship. The Universalists built a meeting-house in 1831, but did not have a church organization. They were only a religious society. Their house of worship stood where the Buffum house now stands on Prospect street. It was sold about 1845, was moved down the hill, and is now Central hall, adjoining the Great Falls hotel. In the absence of church or society records, the following subscription list is the only known record of membership:

SOMERSWORTH, August 17, 1841.

The undersigned, feeling desirous to support Universalist Preaching in this place, and wishing to obtain the services of Rev. Moses Balou of Portsmouth, as our Pastor, do promise to pay into the hands of a suitable person that shall be chosen by us for treasurer, the several sums set against our respective names, for such purpose, which sums shall be paid by us in four equal payments, quarterly, in advance [the amounts subscribed are omitted],—Bradstreet D. Hill, Artemus Pratt, Benj. R. Canney, Millet Wedgwood, Calvin

Dam, James C. Hill, John Ricker, John Moore, George W. Garland, Ebenezer Lord, Lewis C. Hayes, Samuel Stillings, Joshua Knox, Elisha Andrews, Silvanus Hatch, Lewis Blaisdell, John W. Sanborn, Joseph Dam, Cory Higley, John Sanborn, Thomas S. Foss, Frederic W. Smith, Isaac Pray, James Kennedy, Nathan Chapman, Wm. Shackford, John Spencer, John Hyde, Darius Whithed, Albert Ring, Oliver Fernald, Augustus F. Foss, Richard Blaisdell, Wm. Brewster, Alvin Jenkins, James H. Clark, James Wentworth, Robert Martin, Albert Morton, William B. Wedgwood, E. Knox, Nath. Hobbs (North Berwick), Wilson Hobbs, Sheldon Hobbs, Jeremiah Low, James Junkins, Moses Noble, Jr., George Lord, William H. Carpenter, Samuel M. Hill, Oliver Litchfield, J. J. Henderson, John B. Kimball, A. C. Davis, Luke Wentworth, Jon^{a} Locke, James Cross, Aaron Nason, George Hobbs, Daniel Davis, Oliver Hussey, Adriel Hamilton, Edwin N. Davis, Mary Prescott, Olive M. Beadle, Lois D. Hobbs, Nancy A. Hobbs, William Howe, Moses V. Lamos, Edward Wentworth, Jacob Gale, Nathaniel Gowdy, John Hobbs, Alexander Pender, C. C. Moulton, James Hanson, William Littlefield, Daniel B. Green, Benjamin F. Lewis, James H. Roberts, Benjamin Austin, Samuel R. Orell, Milo Humphrey, Benjamin Hussey, Oliver Hussey, Eben. Lord, Isaac Cotton, Wm. Paine, Jr., Jewett Risley, Samuel W. Fox, Moses Twombley, Nath'l Andrews, John Fogg, John L. Stanley, Thomas Wentworth, Eli Kenerson, H. Whitehouse, Stephen W. Morse, James W. Lougee, Richard H. Paine, Shadrach Allen, Samuel Jackson, Joseph Hubbard, John Mills, H. Rogers, James Cross, Ivory L. Huckins, Robert Burnham, Stephen Gale, H. L. Hazelton, Stephen Mead, G. S. Libbey, Ephraim Mallard, E. S. Lawrence, Daniel Tucker, Jeremiah Furber, Jacob S. Chase.

Rev. J. E. Burnham was their pastor in 1842.

A Second Advent society was formed here some twenty years ago, and held meetings in Franklin hall, corner of Green and Franklin streets, for several years, then moved to a hall in Berwick, and has since built a church there.

The Spiritualists for a long time had services at Union hall, corner of Green and Washington streets.

The Jews have been represented here for nearly fifty

years, and a part of the time had a priest and synagogue services.

The Salvation army invaded this town ten years ago, and had barracks on Washington street. Now their booth is outside of the city limits, and, like Jonah at Nineveh, they preach in the streets of the city, then go "out of the city to the east side of the city" (to wit, into Berwick), and perhaps, wait as Jonah did, to see "what will become of the city."

A Young Men's Christian Association was formed here in January, 1860. The object of the society was stated in the constitution to be "the improvement of the Spiritual, Moral, and Mental condition of Young Men." The first officers of the association were,—

President—E. A. Rollins.
Vice-Presidents—M. C. Burleigh, J. S. Haines, Jr., J. F. Littlefield, E. H. Pratt, C. H. Weymouth.
Corresponding Secretary—C. P. Carter.
Recording Secretary—G. S. Bates.
Treasurer—E. A. Tibbits.
Librarian—L. W. Gilman.
Directors—G. W. H. Clark, J. D. Arms, R. W. Humphriss, D. B. Fullerton, I. Chellis, C. S. Blaisdell, R. M. Sawyer, S. S. Rollins.
Standing Committee—First Congregational Church, A. A. Perkins, J. S. Hayes, J. K. Piper; First Methodist, S. S. Chick, H. B. Davis, T. S. Snow; F. W. Baptist, W. H. Farrar, N. L. Fall, J. H. Bickford; Baptist, G. Bryant, Isaac Knapp, Charles Watson; Second Methodist, J. G. Leathers, Folsom Neal, J. H. Lord; Second Congregational, B. Wiggin, R. A. Wentworth, M. H. Cowell.

This society had rooms in one of the Rollins buildings on the westerly side of High street, and flourished until the War of the Rebellion called the young men of Somersworth to other fields of service.

The station of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad was in the old Stanwood store, then owned by Tebbetts Brothers,

until that building was burned in 1853. Then it was moved to the Dawley store, which also contained offices of the president and superintendent, until that road came under the control of the Eastern Railroad. The Dawley building was used as a passenger station until the Boston & Maine Railroad, having acquired control of all the railroads in Somersworth, erected, in 1887, on the site of the former Boston & Maine station, at a cost of about $40,000, the elegant Union station, which is one of the finest buildings in the city, containing all the conveniences of a modern passenger station. The old Market Street station is now occupied as a business block. The old freight depot on Market street was burned December 24, 1886, and the space it occupied is now used for the loading and unloading of heavy freight.

The old stone engine house is not much in use, and appears to be waiting for the hand of time, or some swifter hand, to remove it. A new freight house and a newer engine house have been built, a short distance north of Market street.

From an interesting souvenir supplement to the *Great Falls Free Press*, published in August, 1891, are obtained the following statements relative to the gradual development of the plant of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, in Somersworth:

In 1824, what is now the upper section of No. 1 mill was built, and in 1825 the manufacture of woolen goods and carpetings was started in a building standing near the site of the present repair shops. This branch of the company's manufactures was stopped in 1834. In 1826, the two lower sections of No. 2 mill were built, but only one was filled with machinery. The other was used by the Congregational Society as a place of worship until two years later, when that, too, was equipped. In 1835, a new dam was built, nearly opposite the present counting-room. In the same year the dam at Mast point, on the Salmon Falls river,

was built, and the storage of the dam at Milton was increased. Additions to the reservoirs were made in 1841 by the purchase of Cook's and Lovell's ponds; in 1851 by the purchase of Horne's and Wilson's ponds, and later of the Great East pond, thus securing for the company one of the finest water privileges in the state, with a flowage of more than 5,000 acres. In 1842, the southerly section of No. 3 was built; in 1843, the northerly section; in 1855, the middle section; and in 1871 these three mills were consolidated and covered under one flat roof, and furnished with a complete set of new machinery and turbine wheels. In 1845, changes were made in No. 1 mill, and many changes have since been made. The old breast wheels were replaced by turbines, steam-power was supplied by a 180-horse-power engine, which was replaced in 1872 by a 450-horse-power Corliss engine, for reserve power; a new section was built, an upper story added to the old section, and a new flat roof extended over the whole. In 1869 the sections which now form No. 2 were combined, and that mill was furnished with new machinery and turbines. The stone dam on the upper level was built in 1872.

There are now in the three large mills of the company about 120,000 spindles and 3,000 looms in use. They give employment to about 1,500 hands of all grades, and put out in wages each month about $40,000. The fabrics manufactured are sheetings, shirtings, and fancy goods. Thirty million yards of cloth were made in 1893.

This company built a bleachery in 1852, and in 1891 made large additions to it that have placed it among the leading bleacheries in the country.

The first gas-works in the state were erected here in 1850, at a cost of $50,000. These gas-works are owned by a separate company, but the capital stock is owned almost wholly by the manufacturing company.

The reservoir, built by this company in 1864, on Prospect Hill, is 140 feet above the upper level of the river (the top

of the upper dam), and has a capacity of 1,700,000 gallons. In 1890, the company erected, by the side of the reservoir, a water-tower, or standpipe, 20 feet in diameter and 70 feet high, having a capacity of over 160,000 gallons, and furnishing a pressure in the hydrants on Market street of 80 pounds to the square inch, sufficient to throw streams of water over the tallest buildings in the city.

The Great Falls Bank erected a banking house in 1845, at the corner of Prospect and Market streets, on the site of the old blacksmith shop which Andrew Horn, Jr., occupied in 1823. The bank building consisted of one story and a basement, and was used by both the Great Falls Bank and the Somersworth Savings Bank. The entrance was from Prospect street. In 1874, a second story, a new entrance from Market street, and a tower were added to the building, making it the present elegant banking house of the Great Falls National Bank.

In 1876 the Somersworth Savings Bank erected the large and substantial block at the corner of High, Fore, and Elm streets, and, beside rooms for itself, provided accommodations for the Somersworth National Bank, an office for the American Express Company, several stores, business offices, a hall for the Odd Fellows, and another for the Knights of Pythias.

The Free Masons for more than thirty years have occupied a hall on Main street in the southerly part of Central buildings. The Ancient Order of Hibernians occupy rooms in the post-office building on High street, which was built about 1843. The secret society known as the Red Men have occupied a hall in Moore block on Market street since its erection in 1887.

Carter block and Hodsdon block were built in 1886. The latter occupies the site of the factory store which was built in 1823, and in which was located the counting-room of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. It was occupied later as a post-office, library room, store and law office.

It was burned January 13, 1886. The brick building north of Moore block was erected in 1835 by Dudley Wiggin. The block known as Central buildings, extending south from the Great Falls hotel, was built in two sections. The south part now containing the stores of Dorr, Reeve, and Wimpfheimer was built about 1835. The other part, now containing the stores of Hobson, Folsom, and Moore, was built about 1850. When the Wimpfheimer store was finished it was unoccupied for some time, because it was too far down town. Business was then concentrated on Market street. The latest business enterprise in Somersworth, Pearson's cracker factory, completed in 1894, having the capacity to make eighty barrels of crackers per week, is located nearly a mile south of the Tibbetts store on Market street, which is on the site of the old Stanwood store built in 1824.

About two and a half miles south-westerly of Market street, on the line of the electric railway, is located an attractive pleasure ground known as Burgett park. It was laid out in 1890 by H. W. Burgett, acting for the Consolidated Light and Power Company and the Union Street Railway, and contains the car houses and central station of that road. These grounds lie within the city of Somersworth, between the highway and Hussey's pond, a beautiful sheet of water having an area of eighty-six acres and a long stretch of its shores included in the park. The combined attractiveness of the park and the pond have drawn thither every summer multitudes of people seeking for rest, health, and amusement.

WM. D. KNAPP.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH.

ACT OF INCORPORATION, THE CITY GOVERNMENT, JOINT RULES OF CITY COUNCIL, RESOLUTIONS PASSED DURING THE YEAR, ETC.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CITY OF SOMERSWORTH.

SECTION

1. City of Somersworth constituted.
2. City divided into five wards.
3. Representatives to general court.
4. Board of supervisors—how chosen; vacancies—how filled.
5. Supervisors to make and post check-lists.
6. Revision of check-lists; powers of supervisors.
7. Disposal of check-lists.
8. One supervisor in each ward to decide contested cases.
9. Annual meeting; terms of office.
10. Ward officers.
11. Mayor; salary.
12. Aldermen and common councilmen.
13. Manner of election.
14. Duties of ward clerk; preservation of ballots.
15. Aldermen to decide contested elections.
16. Oaths of office.

SECTION

17. City clerk; powers and duties.
18. Election of board of assessors and sundry city officers.
19. School-district.
20. School board.
21. Election of school board; vacancies—how filled.
22. Superintendent of schools.
23. Police court.
24. Justice and clerk of police court.
25. Water-works.
26. Debts of town and school-district assumed.
27. Selectmen to appoint officers for first meeting.
28. First meeting.
29. Time of holding first annual meeting.
30. Return of votes to selectmen of town; their duties.
31. Selectmen refusing to act, how first meeting may be called.
32. Takes effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the town of Somersworth in the county of Strafford shall continue to be a body corporate and politic, under the name of the city of Somersworth.

SECT. 2. The said city of Somersworth is hereby divided into five wards, which shall be constituted as follows, namely,—

Ward No. 1 shall include all that part of said Somersworth bounded by a line described as follows: Commencing at the most northerly point of said Somersworth, on the line of the town of Berwick and the state of Maine, and extending thence southeasterly by said Berwick to a point due east from the easterly end of

Washington street; thence westerly to and through Washington street to its junction with Orange street; thence northwesterly through Orange and Highland streets to Prospect street; thence westerly through Prospect to Rochester street; thence northwesterly through said Rochester street and the Rocky Hills road to the city of Rochester; and thence northeasterly by said Rochester to the state of Maine.

Ward No. 2 shall include all that part of said Somersworth bounded by the following described line: Commencing at the city of Rochester and the northwesterly corner of Ward One, and extending southeasterly by Ward One to Washington street at its junction with Green street; thence southerly through Green street to Pleasant street; thence westerly through Pleasant to High street; thence southwesterly through High street to Indigo Hill road; thence westerly through Indigo Hill road, the new road to Blackwater, and the old Blackwater road, to the city of Dover, near the dwelling of Thomas Walsh; thence northwesterly by said Dover to Rochester; and thence northeasterly by Rochester to Ward One.

Ward No. 3 shall include all that part of said Somersworth bounded as follows: Commencing at the city of Dover and the southwesterly corner of Ward Two, and extending thence easterly and northeasterly by said Ward Two to Washington street; thence easterly, through Washington street and by Ward One, to Berwick; thence southerly by said Berwick to a point due east from the easterly end of Fayette street; thence westerly to and through Fayette street to Green street; thence southerly through Green street and New Dover road to the town of Rollinsford; thence southwesterly by Rollinsford to Dover; and thence northwesterly by Dover to Ward Two.

Ward No. 4 shall include all that part of said Somersworth bounded by a line extending from Rollinsford northerly by Ward Three through New Dover road and Green street to Fayette street; thence easterly through Fayette street to the middle of the park known as Elm avenue or Broad street; thence southerly through Broad street and Union street to Spring street; thence easterly through Spring street to Main street; thence southerly through Main street to Rollinsford; and thence southwesterly by Rollinsford to Ward Three.

Ward No. 5 shall include all that part of said Somersworth bounded by a line extending from Rollinsford northerly by Ward Four through Main street to Spring street; thence westerly through Spring street to Union street; thence northerly through Union and Broad streets to Fayette street; thence easterly through Fayette street and by Ward Three to Berwick; thence southeasterly by said Berwick to Rollinsford; and thence southwesterly by said Rollinsford to Ward Four.

SECT. 3. Each ward shall elect one representative to the general court, until such time as their constitutional rights shall entitle any to a greater number. The certificate of election of such representative from each ward shall be made, certified, and signed by the clerk thereof, and said certificate shall be in the form prescribed by law.

SECT. 4. Each ward at every state biennial election shall choose, by ballot and plurality of votes of the legal voters thereof, one supervisor of check-lists, who shall hold the office for the term of two years, and until another shall be chosen and qualified in his stead. The persons thus chosen shall constitute a board of supervisors of check-lists of all the wards of the city. They shall be sworn before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and shall choose a chairman and a clerk from their own number. All vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by the city councils, in convention, by ballot and major vote.

SECT. 5. Said supervisors shall, previous to every election, make and post in the manner required by law, an alphabetical list of the legal voters in each ward. In preparing said list they shall record in full the first or Christian name of each voter, but may use initial letters to designate the middle name of any voter.

SECT. 6. Said board shall be in session, at such places as they shall designate, for the purpose of revising and correcting the lists of voters, four days for state and three days for other elections, within ten days next preceding the day of election, the first day of such session to be at least six days before the day of election, another to be within the week next preceding, and the last to be the day next preceding the day of election, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till noon, and from two till five o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days. Notice of the day, hour, and place of each session shall be given upon the posted check-lists. No name

shall be added to said lists after the last meeting, except such as may have been left off through mistake, and not then unless the supervisor in attendance in any ward where such omission occurs clearly knew, before the list was made and corrected, that the name thus omitted legally belonged upon it. In the preparation of such lists said board of supervisors shall have all the power granted, and perform all the duties prescribed, in sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 of chapter 32 of the Public Statutes.

SECT. 7. Said supervisors shall deliver to the clerk of each ward an attested copy of the list of voters in his ward, prepared and corrected as aforesaid, before the hour of meeting, and said clerks shall use such lists and no others at the elections in said wards. Said board shall also make duplicate lists, for the use of the ballot-clerks at biennial elections.

SECT. 8. The chairman of said board, with the advice and consent of the other members, shall at every election select one of their number to serve in each ward, whose duty shall be to decide such contested cases as may arise by reason of the omissions specified in section 6 of this act.

SECT. 9. The meeting of the inhabitants of each ward of said city, for the election of such other city, school, and ward officers as are elected by the people, shall be held annually on the second Tuesday of March, and their election shall be by ballot and plurality of votes; and the terms of their respective offices, except those of the school board, shall commence on the third Tuesday of the same March in which they were elected, and continue until others shall be appointed in their stead.

SECT. 10. At each annual municipal election, three selectmen, a moderator, and a clerk shall be elected by and from the qualified voters of each ward, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, and until others shall be chosen and qualified to act in their stead. In case of any vacancy in either of said offices, in any ward in said city, the city councils, in convention, shall fill such vacancy at their first regular meeting after such vacancy shall occur, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SECT. 11. The mayor of said city shall be chosen annually, and, in addition to the powers conferred on him by statute, shall have, when acting as presiding officer of the board of aldermen and of the joint convention of the city councils, in case of an equal division

upon a motion, or in case of an equal division between two candidates, the right to give a casting vote. The mayor shall receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars, to be paid him at stated periods out of the city treasury, and said salary shall be in full for services of every kind rendered by him in the discharge of all duties pertaining to said office.

SECT. 12. At the first annual meeting after the passage of this act there shall be chosen, by and from the qualified voters of each ward, one alderman to serve for the term of one year, and three common councilmen to serve, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and at each annual municipal election thereafter there shall be chosen, by and from the qualified voters of each ward, one alderman to serve for one year, and one common councilman to serve for three years.

SECT. 13. In balloting for city, school, and ward officers, the ballots for so many of said officers as are then to be voted for, or so many of them as the voters determine to vote for, shall be given in on one ticket, with the respective offices designated against the name of each person voted for, and, at the first annual election under this act, with the length of the term of service of each of the common councilmen indicated above [upon] the ballots.

SECT. 14. All the ballots cast at each election in the several wards shall be preserved, and after they shall have been counted the moderator shall deliver all the ballots given in to the clerk of the ward, and the clerk shall seal up said ballots, direct and deliver the same, together with the check-lists used at such election, within one hour after the adjournment of such meeting, to the city clerk.

SECT. 15. All votes cast at municipal elections shall be preserved by the city clerk for sixty days with the seals unbroken, except that they shall be subject during that time to the examination of either branch of the city government in determining the election of its own members; and the board of aldermen shall have power to decide all cases of contested elections of persons chosen to office by any ward, and for that purpose shall have power to examine the votes preserved as above, and shall proceed to recount the votes upon demand therefor made within sixty days by any person voted for at such election.

SECT. 16. The mayor, aldermen, and common council shall meet in convention on the third Tuesday of March, at 10 o'clock in the

forenoon, for the purpose of being qualified, and the oaths of office shall be administered, and the records of the same shall be made, in the same manner as now prescribed by chapter 48, sections 3, 4, and 5, of the Public Statutes of the state of New Hampshire.

SECT. 17. The city councils shall annually, on the third Tuesday of March, meet in convention, and elect by joint ballot a city clerk, whose term of office shall continue for one year and until another shall be chosen and qualified to act in his stead, removable, however, at the pleasure of the city councils. He shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers incumbent upon or vested in him by the Public Statutes of our state.

SECT. 18. The city councils first elected under this act shall, in the month of March, and as soon after their first meeting as convenient, in convention, elect three persons, legal voters of said city, to constitute a board of assessors, one to serve for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years; and thereafter the city councils shall annually, in the month of March, and after the third Tuesday therein, elect one such person to serve as a member of said board for the term of three years. The city councils shall, at the times fixed by ordinance for that purpose, meet in convention, and by joint ballot and major vote elect a city treasurer, a chief engineer and assistant engineers of the fire department, a street commissioner, city solicitor, city physician, and elect or appoint all other officers necessary for the good government of the city, who are not chosen in the ward meetings, appointed by the mayor and aldermen, or otherwise appointed by law. The city councils shall have power to prescribe the duties and fix the compensations of all officers elected or appointed by them, and may remove any officer so elected or appointed, at the pleasure of said city councils, unless his term of office is fixed by this act.

SECT. 19. Said city of Somersworth shall constitute one school-district, and all property owned or possessed by the town school-district and by school-district number three in said town, or either of them, shall be vested in said city; and all the powers by law vested in school-districts shall be vested in said city, and exercised by the city councils thereof, except as hereinafter provided.

SECT. 20. The general management and control of the public schools in said city, and of the buildings and other property pertaining thereto, shall be vested in a school board consisting of nine

members, who shall have the powers, perform the duties, and be subject to the liabilities pertaining to school boards of towns, except wherein a different intention appears; but all bills, notes, and demands made or contracted for school purposes shall be paid from the city treasury.

SECT. 21. Said school board shall be elected in the following manner: At the first municipal election after the passage of this act there shall be chosen in each ward, by ballot and by plurality of votes, one person to be a member of said board; and any resident of said city shall be eligible for election by any ward. In order that one third of the members shall be chosen each year, the member first chosen by Ward One shall hold said office one year, and at the second annual election said ward shall elect one member for a term of three years, and also at every third annual election thereafter; the members first chosen by Wards Two, Three, and Four shall hold said office two years, and said wards shall elect each one member for the term of three years at the third annual election, and also at every third annual election thereafter; the member first chosen by Ward Five shall hold said office three years, and said ward shall elect one member for three years at every third annual election thereafter. The city councils shall, between the third Tuesday and the last day of March next after the passage of this act, in convention, elect two persons to serve for one year and two persons to serve for three years; and one year thereafter they shall elect two persons for three years, and every second and third year thereafter the city council shall elect two persons to serve for three years. The persons so chosen by said wards and city councils shall be residents of said city and shall constitute said school board, and their terms of office shall commence on the first Tuesday of April next after their respective elections. In case of a vacancy in the representation of any ward, the city councils shall, in convention, fill such vacancy until the next annual municipal election, when the same shall be filled by the ward in which said vacancy shall occur; but in case of a vacancy in the number chosen by the city councils, the said city councils shall, in convention, fill said vacancy for the unexpired term.

SECT. 22. Said school board shall annually elect by ballot from their own number a chairman and a secretary. They may elect, but not from their own number, a superintendent of schools, who

shall hold office for such term, be vested with such of the powers, and charged with such of the duties, of the school board as they may provide. The election of such superintendent shall be by ballot, and no person shall be chosen until he receives the votes of the major part of all the members of said board, and he may be removed at any time by a major vote, as aforesaid. The compensation of the superintendent and of the secretary shall be fixed by the board.

SECT. 23. The police court of the town of Somersworth, as now existing and constituted, is hereby continued and established as the police court of the city of Somersworth, and shall hereafter be denominated the police court of the city of Somersworth, and all precepts, civil and criminal, which by law are made returnable to, or which may be instituted and pending before, said police court of the town of Somersworth when this act shall take effect, shall be heard and determined before said court under the name of the police court of the city of Somersworth, and all money payable by said police court of the town of Somersworth to said town shall be paid to the city of Somersworth.

SECT. 24. The justice and clerk of said court shall receive for his services a salary of two hundred dollars and the fees accruing to him as such justice and clerk. He shall annually account for and pay over to the city treasurer all costs, fines, and forfeitures received by him and payable to said city.

SECT. 25. All the powers conferred upon said town by chapter 143 of the Laws of New Hampshire, approved February 12, 1891, entitled "An act to establish water-works in the town of Somersworth," shall vest in said city of Somersworth.

SECT. 26. Said city of Somersworth shall assume all the existing debts and obligations of said town of Somersworth, of school-district number three in Somersworth, and of the town school-district in said town, and is authorized to levy taxes to pay the same, and to borrow money for the payment of said debts and obligations, and to issue the notes, bonds, or other obligations of the city therefor, payable at such time or times and on such interest, as the city councils at a legal meeting shall determine, and such bonds and notes or other obligations shall be legal and binding on said city.

SECT. 27. After the passage of this act the selectmen of said town shall seasonably appoint two persons, legal voters in said

town, who, after being duly sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, shall, together with the supervisors of check-lists then in office in said town, constitute a board of supervisors of check-lists as provided for in this act. Said board shall be so constituted by said appointments that three members thereof shall be of one, and two members of the other, of the two leading political parties. Said board shall elect one of their members chairman, and shall, for the purpose of the first election under this act, seasonably make and post up, in the manner required by law and according to the provisions of this act, an alphabetical list of the legal voters in each ward, and shall have and continue to have the powers and perform the duties of said supervisors until others are elected and qualified in their stead. Said selectmen shall also seasonably appoint a moderator, a clerk, and three selectmen in and for each ward, and from the legal voters thereof, who shall, after being duly sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, have the powers and perform the duties of their respective offices at the first annual election under this act, and until others are elected and qualified in their stead. All appointments to these temporary offices shall be made from the two leading political parties, and the majority of the selectmen and the moderator in each ward shall not be of the same political party.

SECT. 28. The selectmen of said town, for the purpose of said first annual election after the passage of this act, shall seasonably call a meeting of the legal voters of each ward, for the choice of all ward, city, and school officers then to be chosen, at some convenient place to be designated in their warrant, and within the respective wards, and said meeting shall be called in the same manner as town meetings are called by selectmen.

SECT. 29. The first annual election under this act shall be held on the second Tuesday of March, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

SECT. 30. The returns of votes, provided by law to be made to the city clerk, shall at said first annual election be made to said selectmen of the town, who shall forthwith perform all the duties in relation thereto which are assigned by law and by this act to the city government and any branch thereof, and the city clerk, respectively; and if no mayor shall have been chosen at said first annual election, then said selectmen shall forthwith, in manner aforesaid,

call another meeting of the voters of each ward, and in relation to the returns thereof shall perform all the duties assigned them in this section; and the same proceedings shall be had and repeated until a mayor shall be elected. They shall also select and provide a suitable place for the first meeting of the city councils, and shall seasonably notify the members thereof of the place selected.

SECT. 31. If the selectmen of said Somersworth neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of them by sections 27, 28, and 30 of this act, a justice of the peace, upon application in writing of ten or more voters in said town, may appoint a board of supervisors of check-lists, and temporary ward officers in each ward, as provided for in this act, issue a warrant for the first annual meeting in each ward, post copies thereof in each ward, receive the ballots from the ward clerks, and do all other acts required of the selectmen of said town under the provisions of this act; and in such case ten days shall be sufficient time between the day of posting warrants and check-lists and the day of meeting. The supervisors of check-lists and ward officers so appointed shall hold their respective offices until others are elected and qualified to act in their stead.

SECT. 32. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and the terms of office of all persons then holding town and school-district offices in said town of Somersworth shall continue until, and terminate when, ward, city, and school officers, elected and appointed under this act, shall enter upon their respective duties.

[Approved February 24, 1893.]

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

March 14, 1893.

The following is a statement of the vote in Ward One, as declared by the moderator of said ward, at the closing of the polls, on the fourteenth day of March, 1893.

FOR MAYOR.

Franklin N. Chase	147
Christopher H. Wells	155

FOR ALDERMAN.

Benjamin F. Hanson	142
Albert A. Perkins	160

FOR COUNCILMEN.

John H. Giles, one year	145
Alfred Carter, one year	160
Charles F. Blake, two years	150
Daniel Hodsdon, two years	153
Charles N. Stevens, three years	146
Phillip H. Stiles, three years	157

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

William W. Nason	147
Richard W. Shapleigh	157

FOR SELECTMEN.

Edwin H. Swett	146
Charles A. Worster	147
George D. Smith	147
Felix Cartier	148
Frank G. Wright	158
Charles Goding	160

FOR MODERATOR.

William F. Harmon	147
Charles M. Dorr	157

FOR WARD CLERK.

John W. Curley	147
Albert E. Stevens	158

The following is a statement of the vote in Ward Two, as declared by the moderator of said ward, at the closing of the polls, on the fourteenth day of March, 1893.

FOR MAYOR.

Franklin N. Chase	112
Christopher H. Wells	157

FOR ALDERMEN.

Samuel Welch	114
Samuel A. Seavey	154

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Charles S. Jones, one year	111
Cyrus Freeman, one year	156
Patrick D. O'Connell, two years	113
Frederick C. Pearson, two years	155
Thomas F. Marston, three years	111
Charles H. Harmon, three years	155

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Frank P. Reeve	118
John C. Lothrop	150

FOR SELECTMEN.

Orlando J. Bagley	110
Newell J. Bickford	112
Joseph A. Hill	112
Walter L. Butterfield	155
William B. Martin	156
Alpheus L. Faunce	156

FOR MODERATOR.

John P. Meserve	113
William J. Fountain	155

FOR WARD CLERK.

Fred I. York	112
Frank G. Chapman	157

The following is a statement of the vote in Ward Three, as declared by the moderator of said ward, at the closing of the polls, on the fourteenth day of March, 1893.

FOR MAYOR.

Franklin N. Chase	138
Christopher H. Wells	144

FOR ALDERMAN.

Albert A. Perkins	1
Albert A. Ham	139
Freeman A. Hussey	142

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Alfred Boucher, one year	1
Alfred Carter, one year	1
James A. Flanagan, one year	139
George F. Hill, one year	140
Daniel Hodsdon, two years	1
Octave Demers, two years	141
Alfred Boucher, two years	139
Phillip H. Stiles, three years	1
Daniel Sanborn, three years	138
Edward A. Smith, three years	142

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Richard W. Shapleigh	1
William E. Pierce	139
James A. Conley	141

FOR SELECTMEN.

Charles Goding	1
Felix Cartier	1
Frank G. Wright	1
Daniel Davis	139
Alfred Poiver	138
Martin Donahue	138

FOR MODERATOR.

Charles M. Dorr	1
Wilfred Paquette	139
George E. Hanson	142

FOR WARD CLERK.

Albert E. Stevens	1
John Leahy	138
Charles P. Kinsman	143

The following is a statement of the vote in Ward Four, as declared by the moderator of said ward, at the closing of the polls, on the fourteenth day of March, 1893.

FOR MAYOR.

Christopher H. Wells	58
Franklin N. Chase	147

FOR ALDERMAN.

James A. Locke	55
John Parsons, Jr.	148

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Horatio Gleason, one year	54
Martin V. B. Wentworth, one year	143
James W. Vermette, two years	55
Frank Dion, two years	150
Henry E. Morrisey, three years	54
John Murray, three years	146

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

James A. Locke	1
Howard M. Hanson	51
John Duddy	149

FOR SELECTMEN.

John E. Horlor	55
Charles E. Holmes	53
Fred Belleville	55
Charles F. Crockett	149
Charles King	149
Frank Beamish	150

FOR MODERATOR.

Granville F. Grant	55
Martin P. Flanagan	150

The following is a statement of the vote in Ward Five, as declared by the moderator of said ward, at the closing of the polls, on the fourteenth day of March, 1893.

FOR MAYOR.

Christopher H. Wells	68
Franklin N. Chase	86

FOR ALDERMAN.

Frank E. Libby	68
George J. Frechette	86

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Charles F. Whitehouse, one year	64
Archie Houle, one year	89
Edgar B. Chesley, two years	65
Daniel A. Whitehouse, two years	87
William F. Hester, three years	65
James A. Kearns, three years	87

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Everett W. Blaisdell	66
Mark A. Kearns	88

FOR SELECTMEN.

Moses H. Pray	67
Charles M. Robinson	87
John C. Burke	66
James E. Crawford	86
Edwin F. Richmond	67
Paul A. Rainville	87

FOR MODERATOR.

Frank E. Libby	68
John C. Bunker	86

FOR WARD CLERK.

Fred S. Pray	67
Willie L. Duclow	87

CITY GOVERNMENT.

1893.

MAYOR.

FRANKLIN N. CHASE.

CITY CLERK.

FRED L. SHAPLEIGH.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—ALBERT A. PERKINS.
Ward 2—SAMUEL A. SEAVEY.
Ward 3—ALBERT A. HAM.
Ward 4—JOHN PARSONS, Jr.
Ward 5—GEORGE J. FRECHETTE.

COUNCILMEN.

President—CYRUS FREEMAN.
Clerk—EDMUND S. BOYER.

Ward 1—PHILLIP H. STILES, 3 years.
DANIEL HODSDON, 2 years.
ALFRED CARTER, 1 year.

Ward 2—CHARLES H. HARMON, 3 years.
FREDERICK C. PEARSON, 2 years.
CYRUS FREEMAN, 1 year.
Ward 3—EDWARD A. SMITH, 3 years.
OCTAVE DEMERS, 2 years.
GEORGE F. HILL, 1 year.
Ward 4—JOHN MURRAY, 3 years.
FRANK DION, 2 years.
MARTIN V. B. WENTWORTH, 1 year.
Ward 5—JAMES A. KEARNS, 3 years.
DANIEL A. WHITEHOUSE, 2 years.
ARCHIE HOULE, 1 year.

TREASURER.

ALMON D. TOLLES.

CITY SOLICITOR.

DAVID R. PIERCE.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WILLIAM F. HARMON.

SANITARY OFFICER.

NOAH S. BROWN.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

CHARLES E. SWASEY, M. D.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

JOHN P. STEVENS.

ASSESSORS.

HOWARD M. HANSON, 3 years.
DANIEL WINGATE, 2 years.
ELDORUS B. WHITE, 1 year.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

MARSHAL—PATRICK QUINLAN.
ASSISTANT MARSHAL—CHARLES C. BUNKER.
NIGHT-WATCHMAN—LOUIS LETENDRE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER—JAMES S. McDANIEL.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

CHARLES H. PLUMMER.
SAMUEL D. EDGERLY.
HENRY DUFORD.
LEWIS E. MELLEN.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

PRESIDENT—CHARLES E. SWASEY, M. D.
SECRETARY—NOAH S. BROWN.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

INSPECTOR OF OIL.

MICHAEL P. FLANAGAN.

WEIGHERS OF HAY, COAL, ETC.

HARRY H. REMICK,
BENJAMIN F. HANSON,
JAMES E. RICHARDS,
BENJAMIN F. HILL.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

HILARION GASTONGUAY.

CITY MESSENGER.

CHARLES O. RANKINS.

SURVEYORS OF WOOD, LUMBER, AND BARK.

LEAVITT C. HORNE,
FRANCIS A. THURSTON,
HIRAM HORNE,
BENJAMIN F. HILL.

CITY LIQUOR AGENT.

LOREN D. CASLER.

FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

EDWIN W. FOLSOM.

FENCE VIEWER.

HIRAM HORNE.

POLICE JUSTICE.

WILLIAM D. KNAPP.

FOREST GLADE CEMETERY.

TRUSTEES.

JESSE R. HORNE,	Term expires 1895.
EDWIN R. BARTLETT,	" " 1896
WILLIAM F. HARMON,	" " 1897
WILLIAM D. KNAPP,	" " 1898
JAMES A. EDGERLY,	" " 1899

SUPERINTENDENT—WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES 1893.

Finance—The Mayor, Perkins, Hodsdon, and Wentworth.
Claims and Accounts—Harmon, Stiles, and Parsons.
Public Buildings—Carter, Pearson, and Ham.
Bridges—Smith, Wentworth, and Seavey.
Streets, Sewers, and Drains—Smith, Harmon, and Frechette.
Fire Department—Hodsdon, Hill, and Parsons.
Ordinances—Hill, Stiles, and Ham.
Lights—Demers, Carter, and Frechette.
Printing—Pearson, Demers, and Ham.

WARD OFFICERS.

MODERATORS.

Ward 1—CHARLES M. DORR.
Ward 2—WILLIAM J. FOUNTAIN.

Ward 3—GEORGE E. HANSON.
Ward 4—M. P. FLANAGAN.
Ward 5—JOHN C. BUNKER.

SELECTMEN.

Ward 1—CHARLES GODING.
FELIX CARTIER.
FRANK G. WRIGHT.
Ward 2—WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
WALTER L. BUTTERFIELD.
ALPHEUS L. FAUNCE.
Ward 3—DANIEL WINGATE.
HERBERT DAVIS.
OSWALD GASTONGUAY.
Ward 4—CHARLES H. CROCKETT.
FRANK BEAMISH.
CHARLES KING.
Ward 5—CHARLES M. ROBINSON.
JAMES E. CRAWFORD.
PAUL A. RAINVILLE.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—ALBERT E. STEVENS.
Ward 2—FRANK G. CHAPMAN.
Ward 3—CHARLES P. KINSMAN.
Ward 4—JOHN W. BARRETT.
Ward 5—WILLIE L. DUCLOW.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS.

SECTION 1. Annually, at the commencement of each municipal year, the following Joint Standing Committees shall be appointed, viz.: On Finance, on Claims and Accounts, on Public Buildings, on Bridges, on Streets, Sewers, and Drains, on Fire Department, on Ordinances, on Lights, on Printing.

SECT. 2. The Common Council may, at any time when the city councils are in session, give notice by message to the Board of Aldermen, at what time they will be ready to meet in convention, stating the purpose or purposes therefor. The Mayor and Aldermen shall, as soon thereafter as their convenience will permit, attend in the chamber of the Common Council, and on entering the door, the door-keeper or messenger will announce: "The Mayor and Aldermen." The Mayor, on assuming the chair, shall announce the convention assembled and its purposes.

SECT. 3. The rules of the Common Council, so far as applicable, shall govern the proceedings of the convention; and on the completion of the business of the convention and the vote to rise, the Mayor and Aldermen will retire.

SECT. 4. No business shall be done in convention except such as shall have been previously agreed upon, unless by unanimous consent.

SECT. 5. Messages between the two branches shall be signed by their respective clerks and transmitted by them or otherwise.

SECT. 6. All by-laws passed by the city councils shall be termed ordinances, and the enacting style, which shall be but once recited in each ordinance, shall be: "Be it Ordained by the City Councils of the City of Somersworth."

SECT. 7. In case of amendment of an ordinance agreed to in one board and dissented from in the other, if either board shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other board shall also appoint a committee to confer; and such committee shall, at a convenient time for a majority of the members, meet and confer on the subject-matter of the disagreement, and report to their respective boards.

SECT. 8. When either board shall concur or non-concur in any ordinance, order, or resolution from the other, notice of such action shall be transmitted to the other board by message.

SECT. 9. The report of all joint committees, signed by a majority of the members, shall be read first in the board in which the business originated, and afterwards transmitted to the other board if joint action is to be taken upon the subject-matter of said report.

SECT. 10. No committee shall act by separate consultation, and no report shall be received unless agreed to in committee actually assembled. All reports shall be made in writing and signed.

SECT. 11. The Mayor shall be, *ex-officio*, chairman of any joint special committee of which he is a member.

SECT. 12. All joint standing committees, except on Finance, shall consist of one member from the Board of Aldermen and two from the Common Council; all members of joint standing committees shall meet in their respective committee, within seven days from the date of their appointment, and shall organize by electing a chairman. Every joint committee shall report on matters referred to them at the next stated meeting of the city councils, or ask for further time.

SECT. 13. No committee shall enter into any contract with, or purchase or authorize the purchase of any article of, any of its members.

SECT. 14. After the annual appropriations shall have been passed, no subsequent expenditure shall be authorized for any object, unless provision for the same shall be made by a specific transfer from some of the annual appropriations or money in the treasury unappropriated; or by expressly creating therefor a city debt and no city debt shall be created except by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the whole number of each branch of the city councils, voting by yea or nay.

SECT. 15. Either branch may propose to the other, for its concurrence, a time to which both boards will adjourn, and neither shall adjourn without giving notice to the other board.

SECT. 16. The committee on enrolled bills in each board, shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to examine every ordinance that shall have passed the several readings required in each board, and if found correctly enrolled, shall be reported by said committee to the Common Council, when, without further reading, it shall be signed by the President, and then reported to the Board of Aldermen, and without further reading shall be signed be the Mayor.

SECT. 17. In all elections by ballot on the part of the city councils, in convention, blank ballots, and all ballots for persons not eligible, shall be reported to the councils, but shall not be counted in making up the returns.

SECT. 18. No chairman of any committee shall audit or approve any bill or account against the city, for any supplies or services which shall not have been ordered or authorized by the committee.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COMMON COUNCILS.

Adopted May 16, 1893.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. The president shall take the chair precisely at the hour appointed for the meeting, call the members to order, and within ten minutes (or sooner, if a quorum be present) cause the roll to be called and the names of the members present to be recorded. The clerk shall record the names of the members coming in after the calling of the roll. If a quorum be present the president shall then call for the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting and proceed to business.

2. In the absence of the president, the clerk shall, and in his absence any member may, call the council to order and preside until a president pro tem. shall be chosen by ballot. If upon the ballot for president pro tem. no member shall receive a majority of votes, the council shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall elect.

3. At every regular meeting of the council the president shall observe the following order of business :

First—Such memorials and other papers as shall then be presented shall be acted upon.

Second—Papers from the other board shall be taken up and disposed of.

Third—The unfinished business, in which council was engaged at the time of adjournment of the last regular meeting, shall be acted upon.

Fourth—New business may be introduced by any member of the council.

4. The president shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the council, on motion of any member regularly seconded.

5. He shall declare all votes, but if a vote be doubted, the yeas and nays shall be called and he shall announce the result.

6. He shall rise to address the council or to put a question, but may read sitting.

7. He may call any member to the chair, for a period of time not extending beyond an adjournment; and when out of the chair the president may participate in any debate, but he shall not resume the chair while the same question is pending; and on going into committee of the whole he shall appoint the chairman.

8. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question upon the request of any member present.

9. He shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion is previous in its nature; except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

10. After a motion is seconded and stated by the president, it shall be disposed of by a vote of the council, unless the mover withdraw it before a decision or amendment.

11. The president shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, the time of the next meeting having been agreed upon and the proper notice given to the board of aldermen, unless a member has the floor or any question has been put and not decided. The motion to adjourn or to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

12. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "Shall the main question now be put?" And all amendment and further debate of the main question shall be suspended until the previous question be decided.

13. When two or more members happen to arise at the same time, the president shall name the member who is first to speak.

14. All committees, except such as the council determine to select, shall be appointed and announced by the president.

15. In all cases the president may vote.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

16. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter in the council, he shall arise in his place and respectfully address the presiding officer, shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

17. No member, in debate, shall mention another member by his name, but may describe him by the ward he represents, the place he sits in, or such other designation as may be intelligent and respectful.

18. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another but by rising to call to order or to correct a mistake. But if any member, in

speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the council, the president shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the council, if appealed to, shall decide on the case without debate.

19. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, nor more than twenty minutes at a time, if objection be made, without first obtaining leave of the council; nor more than once, until all other members, choosing to speak, shall have spoken.

20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be considered by the council, and not otherwise.

21. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but—first, to adjourn; second, to lay on the table; third, for the previous question; fourth, to postpone to a certain day; fifth, to commit; sixth, to amend; seventh, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to postpone or commit shall be allowed twice on the same day and in the same stage of the ordinance or proposition.

22. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, and shall be in the form of a resolution, if the president so direct or any member of the council request it.

23. When a motion has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting with the majority to move for a reconsideration, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be opened to debate and be disposed of by the council. And in case the motion be made at the same meeting, it shall be competent for a majority of the members present to pass a vote of reconsideration; but if it be not made until the next meeting, the subject shall not be reconsidered unless a majority of the whole council vote therefor. But no more than one motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be permitted.

24. No member shall be permitted to stand up to the interruption of another, while any member is speaking, or to pass unnecessarily between the president and the person speaking.

25. Every member who shall be in the council when a question is put shall give his vote, unless the council for special reason excuse him. Application to be so excused on any question must be made before the council is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays, and such applications shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the reasons, and shall be decided without debate.

26. The division of a question may be called for when the sense will admit of it.

27. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the council.

28. No standing rule or order of the council shall be suspended unless three fourths of the members present consent thereto; nor shall any rule or order be repealed or amended without at least one day's notice being given of a motion therefor at a previous meeting, nor unless a majority of the whole council shall concur therein; nor shall any rule be adopted without like proceedings.

29. Every member shall take notice of the day and hour to which the council may stand adjourned; and shall give his punctual attendance accordingly.

30. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two committees of this council at the same time, or to be chairman of more than one.

COMMUNICATIONS, COMMITTEES, REPORTS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

31. All memorials and other papers addressed to the council shall be presented by the president, or by any member for him, who shall explain the subject thereof; and they shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they are presented, unless the council shall otherwise direct.

32. Standing committees of this council shall be appointed on the following subjects, viz.: On elections and returns; on bills on their second reading; and on engrossed ordinances and resolutions; each to consist of three members.

33. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the council without special leave.

34. The rules of proceedings in councils shall be observed in committee of the whole as far as they are applicable, excepting the rules limiting the time of speaking; but no member shall speak twice to any question until every other member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

35. All messages to the mayor and aldermen shall be drawn up by the clerk and transmitted by him or otherwise.

36. Every ordinance, order, or joint resolution, and all resolutions imposing penalties or authorizing the expenditure of money, after being once read for information, if not rejected shall then be referred to the committee on bills on their second reading, which committee shall carefully examine said bills and see that they are in technical form, and that their provisions are not repugnant to the laws and constitution of the state or the charter and ordinances of the city, and make report of them to the council. After being reported by said

committee, they shall again be read, after which second reading the question shall be on passing the same to be engrossed; and no ordinance shall be amended except on its second reading. All other resolutions shall have two several readings before they shall finally be passed by the council.

37. A bill may be rejected at either stage of its progress, but may not pass through all its stages in one day.

38. The seats of the members of the council shall be by wards, commencing with ward one at the right of the president.

39. All special committees of this council shall consist of three members, unless a different number be ordered; and no report shall be received from any committee unless agreed to in committee actually assembled, and all reports shall be made in writing and signed by a majority of the committee.

40. The clerk shall keep brief minutes of the votes and proceedings of the council, entering therein all orders and resolutions; shall notice reports, memorials, and other papers submitted to the council only by the titles or a brief description of their purport; but all accepted reports shall be entered at length in a separate journal kept for that purpose and provided with an index.

41. All salaried officers shall be voted for by written or printed ballots.

42. In all elections by ballot, on the part of the council, blank ballots, and all ballots for persons not eligible, shall be reported to the council but shall not be counted in making up the returns.

43. It shall be the duty of every committee of this council to whom any subject may be referred specially, to report thereon at the next meeting of the council or ask for further time.

44. When a committee is nominated by the chair, the person first named shall be the chairman. In the election of committees by ballot, when the chairman is not specially chosen, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman; and in case of an equality of votes between two or more members of a committee, the members thereof shall choose a chairman.

45. The clerk shall notify in writing the chairmen of all committees of the council of the appointment of such committees.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED DURING YEAR.

RESOLUTION FOR MEETING PLACE OF CITY COUNCILS.

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of one of the Common Council, the President being that member, and one from the Board of Aldermen, be appointed to see what arrangements can be made to procure suitable rooms for the meeting place of the City Councils.

Passed June 6, 1893.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE :

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., June 13, 1893.

To the City Councils of the City of Somersworth:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the matter of a suitable place for the transaction of the business of the city, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee are agreed upon the fact that some place different from the rooms in the old City hall, now occupied by the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, are demanded for the proper transaction of the business of the city. Location of same and buildings adapted to such usages are scarce in our city; and your committee have in view but one place, which seems to them might answer such demands for a few years, and they respectfully present for the consideration of the Councils the following resolution in regard to the room over the Manufacturers' and Village Library rooms, in the Chandler building, also the estimated cost of putting in the necessary partitions, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS FREEMAN,
GEORGE J. FRECHETTE,
Committee.

Resolved, That a committee of the City Councils be empowered to make a contract with Mrs. Isaac Chandler, for the rental of rooms in said Chandler block, at an annual rental of twenty per cent. of the amount expended in fitting up of said rooms, and on the following conditions:—The city to fit up said rooms in accordance with plans submitted, or to be submitted by the committee, and at a cost not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750), and that the annual rental

agreed upon shall be applied in payment of such amount expended, until the full amount of such expense has been used up.

Passed June 13, 1893.

THIS INDENTURE,

Made this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1893, by and between The City of Somersworth in the County of Strafford, State of New Hampshire, party of the first part, and Charlotte M. Chandler of said Somersworth, party of the second part,—WITNESSETH:

That said party of the first part, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of said party of the second part hereinafter contained, does hereby undertake, covenant, and agree that it will finish, in such manner as shall suitably accommodate the Mayor and City Councils of said city, the third floor of the "Chandler Building," so called, situate at the corner of Washington and Orange streets in said city, and that it will assume and pay all and every expense which is incurred in such improvement and finishing, and will also make such repairs as may be necessary upon the rooms on said third floor of said building, for the period of five years next ensuing after the date of these presents; and said party of the first part does further undertake, covenant, and agree that it will take and accept in full payment for the expenditure which it shall incur in manner aforesaid, the free use and occupation of said third floor of said building for the period of five years from the date hereof, and that for the purposes of taxation by said city the valuation of said building shall not be increased by reason of the finishing and improvements herein described.

And said party of the second part, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of the party of the first part, as above set forth, does hereby undertake, covenant, and agree that said party of the first part shall have the free use and occupation of the third floor of said "Chandler Building," for the period of five years from the date hereof, hereby agreeing to accept in full payment and satisfaction for such use and occupation for said term the finishing and improvements to be made by said party of the first part as aforesaid;

And said party of the second part does further undertake, covenant, and agree that at the expiration of the term of five years from the date hereof, said party of the first part shall have the privilege of renewing this lease for a further term of five years, on condition that it pay to said party of the second part an annual rental of one hundred and fifty dollars, keep the rooms on said third floor in repair, and do not increase the valuation of the same during said term for the purposes of taxation.

It is further expressly understood and agreed between the parties hereto, that said party of the first part shall not claim to hold the premises herein described, nor does said party of the second part hereby mean or intend to grant the privilege of occupation, beyond the

term of Charlotte M. Chandler's natural life, she being seized of a life estate only in said "Chandler Building."

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered CITY OF SOMERSWORTH
in presence of, *By F. N. Chase, Mayor.* (L. S.)
Attest F. L. SHAPLEIGH, City Clerk.

JAMES A. EDGERLY to C. M. C.
CHARLOTTE M. CHANDLER. (L. S.)

At a special meeting of the members of the Manufacturers' and Village Library, held at its library room in Chandler Building in Somersworth, N. H., August 25th, 1893, at eight o'clock in the evening, duly called and held, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Manufacturers' and Village library, lessee of the second story of the Chandler Building, and holding an interest in said building under the will of Isaac Chandler, deceased, hereby assent to the lease of the third story of said building by Mrs. Charlotte M. Chandler to the city of Somersworth, for the use of the city government, and so far as we have power to control the future action of said corporation, hereby agree that the terms and conditions of said lease shall not be broken by any act of said Library.

Attest: WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION FOR THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND JANITORS.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand nine hundred forty-two dollars twenty-seven cents, be and is hereby appropriated from money belonging to the city of Somersworth, now in the hands of Orlando J. Bagley, for the purpose of paying the salaries of teachers and salaries of janitors, according to the pay roll hereunto annexed, which pay roll has been approved by the school board. And the said Orlando J. Bagley is hereby directed to pay the secretary of the school board of said city of Somersworth the said sum of one thousand nine hundred forty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents out of the moneys of the city in his hands, for the purpose aforesaid.

Passed June 20, 1893.

RESOLUTION FOR MAKING CONTRACT FOR CITY GOVERNMENT ROOMS.

Resolved, That a joint committee of two, one on the part of the board of mayor and aldermen, and one on the part of the common council, be appointed to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution

passed by both branches of the city government relative to making contract for city government rooms. Committee, Alderman Frechette and Councilman Freeman.

Passed June 20, 1893.

LEASE.

This agreement, made and entered into this third day of July, A. D., 1893, by and between the City of Somersworth in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, by its agents, George J. Frechette and Cyrus Freeman, duly and legally authorized by the City Councils of said Somersworth to make and execute the same for and in behalf of said city, party of the first part, and George E. Hanson of said Somersworth, party of the second part, Witnesseth:

That said party of the second part, for and in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of said party of the first part hereinafter contained, does hereby undertake, covenant, and agree that he will finish for said party of the first part the third floor of the Chandler Building, so called, in said Somersworth, in strict compliance with the plans and specifications hereto attached and made a part of this agreement, and that he will furnish all materials required for such work at his own trouble and expense, and will also furnish and provide, at his own expense, all labor which shall be required for the completion of said work; that such work shall be done in a skilful and workmanlike manner, and which shall be satisfactory to said agents of said party of the first part.

And said party of the first part, by its agents as aforesaid, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of said party of the second part, above set forth, does hereby undertake, covenant, and agree to pay to said party of the second part, when the work above described shall have been completed in accordance with the terms of this agreement, the sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars ($548).

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its agents as aforesaid, and the party of the second part have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
David R. Pierce,
James A. Edgerly.

Geo. E. Hanson, [l. s.]
George J. Frechette, [l. s.]
Cyrus Freeman, [l. s.]

specifications.

Finishing rooms in Chandler Building for city of Somersworth.

studding.

All brick walls to be studded with joists 2x3 in.; center partition, between rooms for aldermen and common council, with 2x6 in.; all

other partitions shown on plan to be 2x4 in.; all studding to be set 16 in. from centers, to be of spruce lumber, bridged twice above dado.

CEILINGS.

Ceilings to be strapped with 1x2 in. spruce strapping; ceilings and walls, above dado, to be lathed and plastered with one-coat work, finished smooth and true.

WOOD FINISH.

All finish to be of second quality whitewood; all partitions and walls to have sheathed dado 3 feet in height with 3 inch beaded cap, sheathing to be matched and blind nailed. All whitewood finish to be hand-smoothed, stained one coat and to have one coat varnish. To be raised platform, as shown on plan 7 inches in height.

DOORS.

Doors to be of whitewood $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, five cross panels, with flush moulding; to be transoms over all doors opening into entrance hall and over the two doors into tower, full width of doors and 20 inches in height, hinged to swing downward; doors to be 3x7 feet, except those entering tower which are to be 2 ft. 6 in.x6 ft. 8 in.; center partition to have two up-sliding doors, hung with suitable weights, 10 feet wide and 4 feet high, to be 2 inches thick; to have ten panels with flush moulding; to have four flush lifts, two on each side of each door. To be one door through center partition, 3x7 feet, as shown on plan.

HARDWARE.

Hardware for all swinging doors not to exceed two dollars in cost for each door.

FLOORS.

All floors to be finished and completed to correspond with that already laid.

WINDOWS.

All windows to have box casings with stool caps complete.

SIGN-LETTERING.

Doors opening from entrance hall into mayor's office, aldermen's room, and common council room, to be properly lettered.

All work under these specifications to be completed by contractor on or before the 15th day of August, 1893.

RESOLUTION ON FURNITURE FOR CITY GOVERNMENT ROOMS.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the necessary furniture for the meeting rooms of the City Councils and the Mayor's room, and that the committee on furnishing said rooms is hereby empowered to expend so much of said amount as they find necessary for the purpose.

Passed Aug. 8, 1893.

NOTICE FROM BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Councils of the City of Somersworth:

The undersigned, assessors of the City of Somersworth, hereby give notice that on the first day of September next, they will proceed to levy an assessment upon the property and polls found within said city on the first day of April now last past, as shown by the inventory taken by them during the said month of April; that said assessment will be made for the purpose of raising money with which to pay the state and county taxes of said city, and will be sufficiently large to cover said taxes.

RESOLUTION OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be raised by taxation for the various departments and interests of the city of Somersworth, except when otherwise provided for during the year 1893, and the sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated and divided as follows:

Schools, including books	$11,000.00
Highways	5,000.00
Street Lights	3,600.00
Police Department	2,500.00
Fire Department	4,500.00
Town Paupers	300.00
Dependent Soldiers	700.00
Interest	3,500.00
Decorating Soldiers' Graves	150.00
	$31,250.00

Passed Nov. 7, 1893.

RESOLUTION TO HIRE TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR SEWER AND WATER PIPE.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Treasurer be instructed to hire, in the name of the city, the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars for the purpose of laying water pipe and sewer on Main street and Indigo Hill road.

Passed Nov. 7, 1893.

RESOLUTION TO PAY ASSESSORS FOR EXTRA SERVICES.

Resolved, That in addition to the salaries of city assessors provided by the ordinances, the sum of twenty dollars be paid to Howard M. Hanson, twenty dollars to Daniel Wingate, and eighty dollars to Eldorus B. White, for services furnished beyond the ordinary duties of their office in the matter of the assessment of 1893, and that the same be paid out of the miscellaneous fund.

Passed Feb. 27, 1894.

RESOLUTION TO PAY FRANKLIN N. CHASE AS MODERATOR 1892.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Claims and Accounts be authorized and instructed to allow the bill of F. N. Chase as moderator at the state election November, 1892, in the sum of twenty-four dollars.

Passed Feb. 20, 1894.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 1, 1894,

AND

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

PRIOR BILLS.

Orders Drawn by the Selectmen in March, 1893.

Hiram H. Corson,	labor	District	No. 1,	$18.75
Hiram Corson,	"	"	"	12.00
Geo. F. Moore,	"	"	"	11.25
Thomas Welch,	"	"	"	12.75
Allen Twombly,	"	"	"	1.05
H. L. Brewster,	"	"	"	3.00
J. S. Hanson,	"	"	No. 2,	14.50
W. S. Otis,	"	"	"	10.50
L. D. Otis,	"	"	"	6.75
F. P. Corson,	"	"	"	8.25
Wm. N. Hanson,	"	"	"	5.25
Frank Martin,	"	"	"	9.00
J. M. Swinerton,	"	"	"	2.25
George Owen,	"	"	"	2.25
Frank Swinerton,	"	"	"	1.50
James Carroll,	"	"	"	3.75
Chas. E. Hanson,	"	"	"	13.75
L. L. Furbush,	"	"	"	10.50
Geo. Kershaw,	"	"	No. 3,	24.00
D. W. Goldsmith,	"	"	"	23.25
David W. Clay,	"	"	"	.75
A. B. Seavey,	"	"	"	1.50
Geo. M. Owen,	"	"	"	1.50
C. F. Blake,	"	"	"	44.25
Isaiah Jones,	"	"	"	.75

James Andrews,	labor	District	No. 3,	$27.00
Bert Andrews,	"	"	"	2.25
James W. Marston,	"	"	No. 4,	11.00
F. J. Austin,	"	"	"	9.50
Chas. Hussey,	"	"	"	3.75
J. W. Marston,	"	"	"	3.60
Frank Austin,	"	"	"	3.85
E. C. Ham,	"	"	"	.30
James W. Marston,	"	"	"	5.25
Frank J. Austin,	"	"	"	5.25
Peter Guilmet,	"	"	No. 5,	1.50
C. S. Jones,	"	"	"	74.75
F. L. Bickford,	"	"	"	42.00
Joseph Vachon,	"	"	"	41.50
M. Herraughty,	"	"	"	18.75
Albert Gaudette,	"	"	"	83.50
Bothis Dodier,	"	"	"	8.25
L. Boucher,	"	"	"	8.25
Richard Vachon,	"	"	"	21.00
Peter Messe,	"	"	"	24.75
James Collins,	"	"	"	11.25
Chas. Smith,	"	"	"	12.00
Michael Liberty,	"	"	"	21.75
Geo. Richmond,	"	"	"	15.00
Henry Cote,	"	"	"	15.00
J. L. Pitman,	"	"	"	4.50
Stephen Fall,	"	"	"	5.25
C. Raney,	"	"	"	6.00
John Newell,	"	"	"	1.50
Owen Coyle,	"	"	"	12.00
Francis Merrow,	"	"	"	9.00
Horace Langley	"	"	"	5.25
Hiram Giles,	"	"	"	.75
Louis Riel,	"	"	"	11.25
Joseph Bolduc,	"	"	"	8.00
Louis Riel,	"	"	"	8.00

M. Herraughty,	labor	District	No. 5,	$16.50
Charles Duford,	"	"	"	7.50
H. Bisson,	"	"	"	6.75
L. M. James,	"	"	"	19.25
James Hanagan,	"	"	"	12.75
Robert King,	"	"	"	6.00
Joseph Nadeau,	"	"	"	10.12
Paul Nadeau,	"	"	"	8.25
John Lamb,	"	"	"	5.25
Norris Gramer,	"	"	"	1.50
Peter Guilmet,	"	"	"	4.00
John Shanahan,	"	"	"	1.50
John Bisson,	"	"	"	6.00
T. Brunelle,	"	"	"	6.75
H. Hamel,	"	"	"	1.50
Chas. Ricker,	"	"	"	4.50
E. E. Foss,	"	"	"	1.50
Joseph Burke,	"	"	"	3.75
John Florie,	"	"	"	6.75
John Rowan,	"	"	"	1.50
John Booth,	"	"	"	4.50
N. Auger,	"	"	"	1.50
A. Barney,	"	"	"	1.20
Joseph Nadeau,	"	"	"	1.50
Paul Nadeau,	"	"	"	7.50
Daniel Cronin,	"	"	"	1.50
John Bisson,	"	"	"	9.00
I. Demars,	"	"	"	1.50
C. S. Jones,	"	"	"	36.00
F. L. Bickford,	"	"	"	19.50
M. Herraughty,	"	"	"	9.75
B. Dodier,	"	"	"	18.75
R. Vachon,	"	"	"	15.75
P. Messe,	"	"	"	12.75
J. Collins,	"	"	"	15.00
M. Liberty,	"	"	"	7.50

Geo. W. Simpson,	labor	District	No. 5,	$12.75
H. Cote,	"	"	"	7.50
Owen Coyle,	"	"	"	15.75
M. Herraughty,	"	"	"	15.00
James Hanagan,	"	"	"	7.50
T. Brunelle,	"	"	"	13.50
John Florie,	"	"	"	7.50
M. Brooks,	"	"	"	18.00
Joseph Vachon,	"	"	"	10.37
Frank Tardiff,	"	"	"	1.37
Wm. Boudroe,	"	"	"	6.87
Chas. Roy,	"	"	"	4.00
Joseph Fornier,	"	"	"	6.00
Peter Guilmet,	"	"	"	1.37
T. O'Brien,	"	"	"	3.00
Neil O'Brien,	"	"	"	1.50
Henry Jameson,	"	"	"	3.00
Chas. Ricker,	"	"	"	3.00
Albert Gaudette,	"	"	"	5.37
Dennis Sullivan,	"	"	"	8.25
Peter Perrault,	"	"	"	2.25
Pat McGuinness,	"	"	"	.75
John Lamb,	"	"	"	12.00
John Lessard,	"	"	"	1.50
N. Gremer,	"	"	"	1.50
Chas. Ricker,	"	"	"	19.50
Daniel Sullivan,	"	"	"	14.25
Robert King,	"	"	"	7.50
John Bisson,	"	"	"	4.50
Great Falls Mfg. Co.,	supplies,	District	No. 5,	4.48
Nahum Brown,	labor,	District	No. 6,	9.90
C. A. Moore,	"	"	"	21.12
C. V. Wadleigh,	"	"	"	16.00
Frank Blaisdell,	"	"	"	7.50
A. Bragwasky,	"	"	"	10.50
C. V. Wadleigh,	"	"	"	8.25

F. Blaisdell,	labor	District No. 6,	$11.25
C. A. Moore,	"	" "	9.00
C. H. Crockett,	"	" No. 7,	1.25
C. F. Crockett,	"	" "	12.75
Joseph Herbert,	"	" "	1.50
Clement Ham,	"	" "	3.75
Geo. Labonte,	"	" "	6.00
Clement Ham, Jr.,	"	" "	2.88
H. E. Hubbard,	"	" "	8.25
Fred Hersom,	"	" "	.75
C. E. Linscott,	"	" "	4.50
L. D. Pray,	"	" "	2.00
C. R. Morrill,	"	" "	3.00
M. H. Pray,	"	" "	2.25
Reuben Libby,	"	" No. 8,	.75
N. L. Wallingford,	"	" "	12.00
R. A. Libby,	"	" "	6.00
Ivory Varney,	"	" "	6.25
F. A. Mount,	"	" "	7.50
Daniel Gage,	"	" "	1.80
Hiram Corson,	"	" "	2.00
George Worster,	"	" No. 9,	10.50
Eugene Watson,	"	" "	3.50
Daniel Sanborn,	"	on sewer,	3.00
Samuel Welch, expenses,		"	9.00
John Emery, pipe,			11.89
" " " 1891,			3.22
W. F. Harmon, collecting and paying off on sewer and water works,			75.00
Samuel Welch, expenses on water works,			15.00
John Emery, " " "			6.00
School district No. 3, school purposes,			3,700.00
Con. Light and Power Co., lights,			360.00
Dr. J. A. Hayes, services T. B. Smith,			9.50
Mrs. Pat McGuinness, board T. Sullivan,			20.00
Mary E. Morgan, goods to Pat Gillespie,			24.57

Mary E. Morgan, goods to Celia Conley,	$18.83
" " " A. Romould,	17.47
Frank Tardiff, wood, Chas. Ricker,	11.50
" " " Jacob Halpin,	7.50
Richards & Co., coal, Celia Conley,	7.75
Lillian Clay, board, Moses Foss,	10.00
N. S. Brown, lettering rubber coats,	2.70
Richards & Co., coal, engine houses,	25.37
Great Falls Gas Co., gas,	5.95
H. M. Hanson, supplies,	4.91
Jerry Murray, watching fire,	2.00
E. P. Horn, care of hydrants,	40.00
Richards & Co., coal, engine house,	4.70
A. H. Wiggin, complaints and warrants,	103.00
" " supervisor,	48.00
" " rent of office for supervisors,	16.00
" " stationery, etc.,	1.20
M. A. Kearns, supervisor,	48.00
" " use of team,	2.00
S. Carrignan, supervisor,	48.00
J. E. Frost, lumber,	18.00
" " ballot-boxes,	2.50
Geo. A. Richmond, distributing town reports,	2.00
F. P. Reeve, auditor,	5.00
D. G. Butler, excessive taxation,	3.66
Richards & Co., coal, police station,	11.56
" " wood, town hall,	4.00
C. K. Drew, team,	2.00
Patrick Quinlan, expenses to Concord,	7.75
E. P. Horn, health officer,	25.00
Geo. A. Richmond, special police,	3.00
C. H. Wells, printing,	328.99
John C. Burke, certificate,	3.25
Great Falls Gas Co., gas, police station,	13.45
" " " " town hall,	15.20
American Express Co., express,	2.25

A. D. Faunce & Son, burial Joseph Labelle,	$15.00
Geo. B. Lord, dog damage,	6.00
L. C. Horne, " "	3.00
Mrs. M. Hodsdon, feeding prisoners,	6.00
Louis Letendre, salary, police,	50.00
Chas. C. Bunker, " "	50.00
Patrick Quinlan, " "	50.00
Russell & Boyer, complaints and warrants,	4.50
" " Maverick Oil Co. case,	82.52
D. R. Pierce, complaints and warrants,	4.50
" " retainer and advice,	54.50
V. M. Newcomb, health officer, and returning deaths and births,	35.25
W. F. Harmon, expense in purchasing town books,	7.50
" " collecting taxes,	40.15
County of Strafford, board of prisoners,	257.60
" " " "	12.44
" " " " 1891,	264.03
Samuel Welch, stock and labor, school-house,	13.75
	$7,559.31
By special appropriation from transfer account,	$7,559.31

STATEMENT.

As Made Up From the Books of the City Clerk.

HIGHWAYS.

District No. 1:

Hiram H. Corson, labor	$42.75
Geo. F. Moore	47.25
Thomas Welch	36.75
S. E. Corson	17.25
S. S. Welch	19.50
H. Corson	29.25
E. C. Varney	2.00

John Varney	$2.00
Frank Glidden	2.00
Elias C. Varney	7.88
John Varney	4.00
District No. 2:	
L. Furbush	17.25
Frank Martin	20.00
W. S. Otis	1.50
L. D. Otis	1.50
F. H. Furbush	3.00
J. S. Hanson	28.75
C. E. Hanson	14.25
F. P. Corson	4.50
W. N. Hanson	11.37
G. W. Fish	3.00
Joseph Graham	4.50
James Carroll	9.45
Charles Furbush	2.40
E. A. Tibbetts & Son, pipe	11.40
District No. 3:	
E. A. Tibbets & Son, supplies	39.40
J. Andrews, labor	1.75
James Andrews	18.75
A. B. Seavey	39.75
D. W. Goldsmith	24.00
C. F. Blake	32.50
C. D. Furbush	6.00
Isaiah Jones	4.50
Geo. M. Owen	3.00
James Swinerton	3.00
Frank Swinerton	3.00
Joseph Graham	1.00
Peter Shorey	1.50
Geo. H. Stewart	10.50
D. W. Clay	18.00

Reuben A. Goodrich	$3.00
T. Brunelle	1.50
Henry Mayo	3.00
Isaiah Jones	.75
M. Brooks	3.00
L. M. James	6.00
Isaiah Jones	6.38
Geo. Owen	4.50
James Swinerton	4.50
Henry Gillespie	4.50
Charles Annis	1.50
John Elwell	1.50
Richard Gorden	4.50
Ezra Gorden	4.50
Joseph Fleuri	4.50
Peter Shorey	4.50
Frank Swinerton	4.50
District No. 4:	
B. J. Hussey, labor	27.70
" " " 1892	.75
Allen A. Smith	10.20
" " 1892	.75
F. J. Austin	11.05
J. W. Marston	11.70
O. Joy	2.85
Charles Hussey	9.60
District No. 5, C. S. Jones, Surveyor:	
C. S. Jones, labor	232.50
Forest Bickford	117.00
Albert Gaudette	105.37
Arthur Madden	102.00
Bothis Dogin	96.75
Charles King	3.00
L. M. James	6.00
Edward Perron	3.00

Peter Clark	$9.00
Henry Cochrane	10.00
A. J. Hanson	2.68
Robert King	1.50
Daniel Sullivan	7.50
H. W. Sherman	10.30
Stephen Nadeau	1.50
Daniel Sullivan	9.00
J. L. Pitman	4.12
Dennis Sullivan	4.50
Martin Herraughty	8.70
Patrick Burns	9.00
Timothy Wren	20.25
Peter Clark	8.25
C. King	5.50
M. Brooks	21.00
Charles Ricker	3.00
George Richmond	9.00
M. Herraughty	46.50
Henry Jameson	31.50
C. S. Jones	310.37
F. L. Bickford	177.75
Arthur Madden	43.50
Bothis Dogin	81.00
Albert Gaudette	133.50
M. Herraughty	42.00
J. L. Pitman	1.50
Frank Tardiff	22.12
Henry Jameson	7.50
Jos. Vachon	4.12
James Collins	22.50
Tim Wren	7.50
" "	24.00
T. Brunelle	6.00
Jacob L. Pitman	8.25
Arthur Nadeau	.75

T. Brunelle	$12.75
M. Liberty	14.25
Albert Berube	.75
T. Wren	21.75
Richard Vachon	7.50
John Roberge	7.50
E. Turcotte	6.00
Henry Cote	9.00
Joseph Bonnet	8.25
James Collins	18.00
Joseph Farland	1.50
Joseph Bolduc	6.87
Bothis Gerany	3.00
Jos. Nadeau	9.62
John E. Frost, lumber	5.90
C. P. Kinsman, fence	15.40
Albert Gaudette, storing tools	14.00
S. A. Seavey, supplies,	32.39
W. D. Merrick, sharpening tools	7.75
E. A. Tibbetts & Son, supplies	5.33
Daniel Chadbourne, sand	5.30
J. R. Horne, lumber	25.28
N. Plant, sharpening tools	6.15
Somersworth Machine Co., supplies	116.39
F. Ledoux, concrete	91.50

District No. 5, J. P. Stevens, Street Commissioner:

J. P. Stevens, salary	250.00
Daniel Chadbourne, sand	.80
F. Ledoux, concrete	16.50
George E. Hanson, labor	6.63
Daniel Hodsdon	1.20
Arthur Madden	90.45
L. Shorette	67.63
J. S. McDaniels	23.65
Charles Roy	46.05

Lewis Gregoire	$34.03
Joseph Terrio	4.96
L. James	22.00
Med. Prue	5.78
Joseph Nadeau	1.50
Nathan Crockett	1.50
Henry Conture	10.35
Trifley Fellen	4.35
M. Reddy	11.25
John Doey	.75
W. J. Hickey	3.00
Leya Shorette	1.50
Lewis Gonier	.75
Peter Demars	2.85
" "	3.75
Frank Drapeau	9.00
Owen Coyle	6.00
Joseph Shorette	3.45
Lewis Gonier	3.30
Julius Peppin	6.00
Frank Chaney	1.20
John Lamb, Jr.,	3.00
Lewis Riel	6.00
Joseph Liberty	1.50
Joseph Gonier	2.55
Prospect Gonier	1.50
S. Boucher	1.50
J. L. Pitman	1.50
Joseph Jacques	2.40
E. Shorette	2.25
Leonard Norris	1.80
Julius Peppin	17.55
Owen Coyle	8.25
Frank Chaney	2.25
Peter Demars	7.80
J. B. Stanton	.75

Peter Guilmet	$1.38
Nathan Crockett	1.50
Felix Devoe	5.25
John Pattee	14.00
Michael Stanton	.75
Lewis Riel	10.00
C. Raney	.75
Joseph Jacques	4.80
Daniel Ross	4.50
Lewis Gonier	4.50
Joseph Dumars	1.50
John Hannegan	3.00
John Lamb, Jr.,	2.25
Prospect Gonier	2.25
Trifley Fellen	2.25
H. Beason	2.25
Joseph Lepeare	.75
C. Bushey	3.00
James Collins	1.50
L. Abbott	1.50
Joseph Dodier	1.50
H. Sherman	9.43
District No. 6:	
F. L. Bickford	3.00
Henry Jameson	1.50
Chas. A. Moore	18.00
C. V. Wadleigh	16.50
Frank Blaisdell	2.25
G. B. Lord	2.40
G. B. Lord, Jr.,	3.00
E. A. Goodwin	16.20
E. H. Short	8.25
W. M. Chesley	5.25
Horatio Gleason	6.15
District No. 7:	
C. H. Crockett	14.00

C. F. Crockett	$26.68
Clement Ham, Jr.,	11.85
Clement Ham	19.77
Moses H. Pray	3.00
L. D. Pray	12.50
C. R. Morrill	7.13
C. E. Linscott	3.75
H. E. Hubbard	6.00
Jacob Whitehouse	2.25
Jacob Whitehouse	.45
George Labonte	1.50
Henry Fornier	2.25
Hiram Horne	10.95
George Labonte	.94
Jos. Bolduc	5.40
James Wallace, 1892	.75
George F. Hodsdon	.75
District No. 8:	
N. L. Wallingford	57.45
R. A. Libby	22.50
G. W. Farnham	7.50
S. Corson	4.20
Albert E. Rogers	62.65
" " 1892	2.00
Elias C. Varney, 1892	7.50
A. S. Rogers	20.17
Ivory Varney	22.00
Martin Lord	14.00
John Varney	4.00
Fred Varney	8.25
S. Lord	1.50
F. Lord	1.50
Ray Mount	1.20
W. Freeman	.60
District No. 9:	
George Worster	38.30

Eugene Watson	$9.05
Joseph Graham	6.30
	$4,200.90
Unexpended balance	799.10
	$5,000.00
Appropriation	$5,000.00

SEWER AND WATER PIPE.

SEWER.

Paid for labor:

Peter Guilmet	$2.36
L. Gregoire	2.75
Arthur Madden	12.75
L. Shorette	3.73
M. Herraughty	4.50
Michael Stanton	6.00
Wm. J. Hickey	19.50
Patrick Leary	13.50
P. J. Carrigan	4.50
John Batting	3.00
Chas. McGinn	4.50
N. Turcot	12.08
George Roberge	14.85
Fred Young	6.75
N. Sumal	5.85
Phillip Shampo	7.50
E. Dubar	4.50
Peter Moran	9.00
Owen Coyle	18.75
Pat McGuinness	3.00
George Simpson	3.00
Martin Gibson	5.25
Samuel Edgerley	10.50

Chas. C. Allard	$18.00
Chas. Wedgewood	15.00
John Moran	4.50
Wm. Luchere	2.25
Godfrey Labonty	3.75
L. Bully	3.75
Howard Locke	2.25
Joseph Prince	7.50
M. Liberty	3.00
Frank Ginn	4.50
John Lumar	6.75
G. Bell	4.50
Lewis Emil	3.75
Ed. Foss	5.25
James Leafey	1.50
N. Biledo	3.75
Albert Packett	1.50
John Hannigan	8.55
M. Reddy	11.25
Wm. Deroux	.75
Med. Prue	.75
Chas. King	18.75
Joseph Lanzon	4.50
Arthur Madden	1.50
Joseph Terrio	4.13
L. Shorette	2.75
Louis Gregoire	.30
Frank Roberge	2.25
Charles Goding, sharpening tools	8.63
E. Boucher, " "	1.25
S. A. Seavey, supplies	19.35
John E. Frost, "	.60
E. A. Tibbets & Son, pipe	277.63
O. Demers, water-pot	.15
Som. Machine Co., grates	18.00
Frank Tardiff, lime	6.40

Joseph Terrio, trucking	$6.35
C. F. Blake, oil	.50
John Murry, car fare to Dover	.20
Geo. E. Hanson, brick	1.63

WATER PIPE.

Owen Coyle	1.50
Timothy Leary	2.48
Joseph Jacques	2.25
Daniel Sullivan	4.50
N. Garnish	6.00
T. Leahy	4.50
Frank Roberge	13.88
Wm. Vezena	13.13
Thos. Stanton	4.50
Thos. Bolany	8.48
Thos. Fenny	4.50
Charles Linscott	5.25
Timothy Collins	6.00
Trifley Fellen	19.88
Nathan Crockett	11.25
Fillix Dereaux	18.75
John Roberts	13.13
Henry Tournier	14.25
John Croft	7.50
Leon Berry	3.00
Prospect Gonier	11.48
Thomas Beasen	4.50
Phillip Shanahan	8.25
Michael Kearns	13.50
Timothy Wren	7.50
Michael Stanton	3.00
Dennis Sullivan	3.00
Lewis Gonier	11.25
Stephen Nadeau	15.00
L. Brennett	4.50

Peter Fountain	$4.50
E. Morin	6.00
E. Devine	7.50
John Newell	9.38
John Kildredge	7.50
Joseph Neddo	12.75
Joseph Terrio	4.88
Richard Young	8.25
Gt. Falls Gas Co.	13.50
Patrick Farley, ties	1.00
L. M. Hoar, telegraph	1.65
Boston & Maine R. R., freight	35.86
R. D. Wood & Co., pipe	258.04
Gt. Falls Mfg. Co., supplies	18.17
E. A. Tibbets & Son, "	2.95
S. A. Seavey "	39.95
Som. Machine Co., "	29.28
	$1,373.66
Unexpended balance	426.34
	$1,800.00
Note	$1,800.00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Louis Letendre, salary,	$600.00
Charles C. Bunker, salary,	600.00
Patrick Quinlan, salary,	600.00
County of Strafford, board of prisoners,	366.29
Wm. D. Knapp, salary, fees, etc.,	454.86
A. H. Wiggin, complaints and warrants, services, etc.,	214.86
Patrick Quinlan, feeding prisoners,	20.00
Jos. Bolduc, teams,	10.50
C. K. Drew, teams,	15.00
B. F. Hanson, teams,	22.75

W. F. Harmon, teams,	$6.50
Great Falls Gas Co., gas,	74.00
Russell & Boyer, complaints and warrants,	9.00
R. S. Cormier, " " "	1.50
Richards & Co., coal and wood,	48.97
Daniel Hodsdon, supplies,	5.15
C. E. Swasey, M. D., case at lock-up,	1.00
N. Gilbert, board of Etta Trefethen,	16.00
V. M. Newcomb, attendance on Chas. McDermott,	6.00
C. H. Horton, books,	15.00
S. E. Pattee, teams,	6.00
N. H. Gilbert, special police,	3.50
J. F. Peavey, " "	4.00
E. H. Swett, " "	4.00
E. H. Swett, arresting A. J. Ross,	3.49
	$3,108.37
Unexpended balance,	407.61
	$3,515.98

Appropriation,	$2,500.00	
Fines,	270.50	
Officers' fees,	216.07	
Witnesses' fees,	29.41	
Special appropriation from transfer account,	500.00	
		$3,515.98

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Deluge Engine Co. No. 1, pay-roll,	$810.00
Conqueror " " " 4, "	575.00
Rescue Hook & Ladder Co., pay-roll,	363.75
Alert Hose Co. No. 2, "	352.50
Deluge " " " 3, "	330.00
E. P. Horn, chief engineer,	9.17
C. K. Drew, assistant engineer,	6.09
C. H. Plummer, " "	6.09

Dudley Cheney, assistant engineer,	$6.09
O. Q. Shapleigh, " "	6.09
P. D. O'Connell, " "	6.09
Geo. Letourneau, " "	6.09
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., use of stand-pipe,	200.00
Boston Woven Hose Co., hose,	822.56
Boston Belting Co., hose,	825.00
C. Callahan Co., coats, etc.,	211.00
F. P. Reeve, rubber coats,	10.50
N. S. Brown, lettering coats,	24.50
Joseph Fountain, lettering coats,	3.00
J. S. McDaniel, freight on hose,	2.44
" " trucking,	5.00
" " hauling hose,	1.50
D. W. Goldsmith, " "	2.00
M. Prue, " "	2.00
L. Shorette, " "	1.00
Peter Guilmette, " "	1.00
Frank Tardiff, " "	1.00
Peter Guilmette, " "	1.75
Daniel Hodsdon, supplies and labor,	203.61
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., supplies,	27.87
E. A. Tibbets & Son, supplies,	2.63
A. Carter & Son, supplies,	13.51
George Moore, supplies,	3.25
E. A. Tibbets & Son, supplies,	14.17
Richards & Co., coal and wood,	36.72
J. H. Elwell, care of hydrants,	7.80
J. C. Nutter, repairs,	7.25
David Wingate, repairs,	5.90
Paul A. Rainville, repairs,	5.70
Great Falls Gas Co., gas,	7.23
S. A. Seavey, pail,	.40
F. L. Shapleigh, printing,	1.75
Geo. F. Hill, telephone,	1.80
B. F. Hanson, use of horses,	4.50

Flanagan & Farley, packing No. 1,	$7.00
Geo. E. Hanson, labor,	13.13
Wm. Hunter, labor,	1.25
John E. Frost, labor,	35.46
Hunter & Tebbets, labor,	5.30
Geo. A. Corliss, labor,	10.85
Charles Mitchell, watching fire,	2.00
G. A. Richmond, " "	2.00
Fred Hodsdon, " "	2.00
Timothy Sullivan, " "	2.00
Michael Leary, " "	2.00
Austin Riley, " "	2.00
John Bean, " "	2.00
Charles Goding, " "	2.00
O. W. Chase, " "	2.00
Henry Gillespie, " "	2.00
Patrick Bohan, " "	2.00
Thomas Jacques, " "	2.00
W. S. Otis, " "	2.00
John Wheeler, " "	2.00
Austin Riley, " "	2.00
John Nadeau, " "	2.00
J. L. Smith, " "	2.00
W. J. Hickey, " "	2.00
John Horlor, " "	2.00
Fred Elwell, " "	2.00
John Kershaw, " "	2.00
Stephen Collins, " "	2.00
George Lauzon, " "	2.00
John Wheeler, " "	2.00
James A. Flanagan, " "	2.00
John D. Kelley, " "	2.00
M. J. Leary, " "	2.00
M. Riley, " "	2.00
J. A. Farley, " "	2.00
T. Sullivan, " "	2.00

Charles Emerson, watching fire,		$2.00
John Hanagan, " "		2.00
Austin Riley, " "		2.00
P. Flanagan, " "		2.00
M. Minehan, " "		2.00
Frank Chick, " "		2.00
John Donohue, " "		2.00
Chas. F. Davis, " "		2.00
Joseph Riel, " "		2.00
John Nadeau, " "		2.00
John Ryan, " "		2.00
Patrick Quinlan, " "		2.00
John Mills, " "		2.00
E. Matley, " "		2.00
Thomas Jacques, " "		2.00
James F. Peavey, " "		2.00
Leslie Patten, " "		2.00
Charles Mitchell, " "		2.00
F. W. Garland, " "		2.00
Jerry Murray, " "		2.00
Patrick Bohan, " "		2.00
John Elwell, " "		2.00
Patrick O'Brien, " "		2.00
		$5,118.29
Unexpended balance,		81.71
		$5,200.00
Appropriation,	$4,500.00	
Special appropriation from transfer account,	700.00	
		$5,200.00

PAUPER DEPARTMENT.

Mary E. Morgan, goods to Celia Conley,	$68.01
" " " Mrs. P. McGuinness,	11.00
" " " Hannah Davis, 1892,	12.01
" " " Mary Tremain, "	11.86

Mary E. Morgan, goods to Louise Morin,	1892,	$14.27
" " " Mary Marceau,	"	15.71
" " " Patrick Martin,	"	16.58
" " " Richard Welch,	"	10.91
" " " Mrs. A. Foile,	"	15.16
Frank Tardiff, wood, Thos. Donahue,		4.00
" " " Elijah Norris,		3.50
" " " Celia Conley,		8.00
" " " Marie Turcot,		8.00
" " " Ellen Rafferty,		8.00
" " " Jeannette Ricker,		6.50
" " " Nancy Robinson,		8.00
H. M. Hanson, goods to Moses Foss,		19.58
" " " Celia Conley,		23.92
" " " M. Sullivan,		9.46
" " " Walter Parsons,		6.00
Richards & Co., wood and coal, Walter Parsons,		10.50
" " " " M. Sullivan,		11.25
" " " " Celia Conley,		23.50
" " " " Hannah Ricker,		7.25
" " " " Jeannette Cochrane,		3.00
S. C. Horne, goods to C. E. Ricker,		26.41
P. L. Morin, " Mrs. P. McGuinness,		7.43
" " " Peter Tericotte,		2.96
Lillian B. Clay, board Moses Foss,		25.00
Catharine Casey, care and washing, Walter Parsons,		9.00
M. Herraughty, digging grave, John Cahill,		2.00
B. F. Hanson, teams,		7.50
Dr. V. M. Newcomb, attendance on Martin Higgins,		40.00
T. Wren, digging grave, John Cahill,		2.00
D. Frechette, goods to Frank Kershaw,		2.50
Dr. L. E. Grant, attendance on Dennis Duggan,		3.00
E. A. Smith, milk, Mr. Halpin,		8.20
B. & M. R. R., two tickets to Lowell,		3.00
J. C. Lothrop & Co., goods to Moses Foss,		7.50
Geo. Moore, prescription for M. Sullivan,		.90

J. W. Bates, goods to C. E. Ricker,		$4.50
D. Hodsdon, stove rent, M. Sullivan,		1.50
Joseph Gilbert, board of Selina Nolette,		28.00
		$517.37
Unexpended balance,		282.63
		$800.00
Appropriation,	$300.00	
Special appropriation from transfer account,	500.00	
		$800.00

DEPENDENT SOLDIERS.

Richards & Co., coal and wood,	N. Robinson,	$2.00
" " " "	C. F. Smith,	1.65
" " " "	Arthur Noyes,	10.50
William Plummer, groceries,	" "	5.50
S. James & Son, "	C. F. Smith,	10.00
Mary E. Morgan, "	T. Sullivan, 1892,	8.05
Mrs. P. McGuinness, board,	"	12.00
Catharine Casey, care of	"	7.00
		$56.70
Unexpended balance,		643.30
		$700.00
Appropriation,		$700.00

STATE TAX.

State treasurer,	$7,115.00
Appropriation,	7,115.00

COUNTY TAX.

County treasurer,	$11,088.31
Appropriation,	11,088.31

STREET LIGHTS.

Consolidated Light and Power Co.,		$4,320.00
Appropriation,	$3,600.00	
Special appropriation from transfer account,	720.00	
		$4,320.00

DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Littlefield Post. No. 8, G. A. R..	$150.00
Appropriation,	150.00

DOG LICENSES.

Geo. B. Lord, sheep killed,	$16.00
Unexpended balance,	398.07
	$414.07
Dog licenses,	$414.07

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Paid bills chargeable to school board,		$18,483.26
Unexpended balance,		516.04
		$18,999.30
Appropriation,	$16,692.00	
Literary fund,	1,242.59	
Tuition and sundries,	156.76	
Dog licenses, 1892,	407.95	
Special appropriation from transfer account,	500.00	
		$18,999.30

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. N. Chase, mayor,	$200.00
" " moderator, March, 1893,	4.00
" " " November, 1892,	24.00
F. L. Shapleigh, city clerk,	300.00
C. O. Rankins, city messenger,	125.00
E. S. Boyer, clerk common council,	50.00
E. B. White, assessor, and extra services,	180.00
H. M. Hanson, " " "	120.00
Daniel Wingate, " " "	120.00
Fred Weisner, supervisor,	48.00
G. F. Symes, "	48.00
John P. Meserve, liquor agent,	6.64
L. D. Casler, " "	3.33
O. J. Bagley, treasurer from March 8 to November 8,	133.00
J. H. Joyce, overseer of poor,	34.40
N. S. Brown, sanitary officer,	26.46
C. E. Swasey, city physician,	25.00
D. R. Pierce, city solicitor, retainer, board of health, etc.,	200.00
Pierce Mullen, janitor, Ward 1,	4.00
A. G. Coombs, selectman, Ward 1,	4.00
B. Etter, " "	4.00
I. D. Corliss, janitor, Ward 2,	4.00
F. I. York, clerk, Ward 2,	4.00
C. K. Drew, moderator, Ward 2,	4.00
Charles Drapeau, selectman, Ward 2,	4.00
W. Paunquette, moderator, Ward 3,	4.00
John Rowan, clerk, Ward 3,	4.00
W. J. Farwell, selectman, Ward 3,	4.00
A. A. Ham, " "	4.00
Ezra Varney, " "	4.00
M. P. Flanagan, moderator, Ward 4,	4.00
Geo. A. Pinkham, clerk, Ward 4,	4.00
E. Boucher, selectman, Ward 4,	4.00

H. H. Hubbard, selectman, Ward 4,	$4.00
C. H. King, " "	4.00
Frank Beamish, " "	4.00
John C. Bunker, moderator, Ward 5,	4.00
W. L. Duclow, clerk, Ward 5,	4.00
C. R. Morrill, selectman,	4.00
J. P. Chesley, "	4.00
C. H. Wells, printing and advertising,	276.65
F. L. Shapleigh, " "	57 25
W. D. Knapp, legal advice,	18.00
Russell & Boyer, " "	10.00
Charlotte Cochrane, defective highway,	1,513.49
Dr. L. E. Grant, Cochrane case,	5.00
James A. Edgerly, " "	50.00
" " attorney, April 1 to November 1,	50.00
Geo. E. Hanson, fitting up city government rooms,	742.75
Daniel Hodsdon, supplies and labor, city government rooms,	148.49
Charles Drapeau, supplies, city government rooms,	4.40
J. W. Sanborn, supplies, city government rooms,	1.95
J. W. Sanborn, supplies, city government rooms,	107.77
Great Falls Gas Co., supplies and labor, city government rooms,	40.50
S. A. Seavey, supplies, city government rooms,	10.90
J. L. Pitman, labor, " " "	6.00
Great Falls Mfg. Co., supplies, " " "	6.22
C. S. Jones, labor, " " "	18.00
Richards & Co., coal and wood, " " "	8.00
Great Falls Gas Co., supplies, " " "	20.34
A. Carter & Son, " " " "	14.00
G. J. Frechette, expenses to Boston, on city government rooms,	3.80
Cyrus Freeman, expenses to Boston, on city government rooms,	3.80
Crawford & Tolles, insurance on city government rooms,	10.00

L. D. Hamblett,	reporting deaths and births,			$3.75
N. Leduc,	"	"	"	9.00
V. M. Newcomb,	"	"	"	4.25
L. E. Grant,	"	"	"	11.00
A. G. Richard,	"	"	"	19.25
C. E. Swasey,	"	"	"	10.00
H. Reny,	"	"	"	20.25
J. R. Ham,	"	"	"	.25
"	"	"	1887	.25
Filmene Anyot, reporting births,				1.75
E. C. Eastman, books,				63.75
A. Thwing,	"			36.12
E. B. Lane,	"			2.50
S. Hobbs & Co.,	"			10.00
Great Falls Gas Co., gas,				58.99
H. M. Hanson, goods to Charles Clark,				34.88
"	"	" Joseph Abbott,		47.47
Richards & Co., wood to	"	"		7.50
"	"	" Charles Clark,		3.75
"	" wood and coal, city hall,			34.56
State Ind. school, board of Willie Sullivan and Nellie P. Norriss,				106.07
Guy H. Locke, care town clock,				20.00
J. S. McDaniel, trucking,				3.75
W. B. Martin, supplies,				3.18
H. Gastongnay, supplies,				2.30
S. P. Horne, jury boxes,				10.00
S. A. Seavey, jury box locks,				4.00
E. A. Tibbets & Son, wrench, 1892,				1.80
Demers & Belleville, groceries to H. Couture,				21.18
W. H. Wingate, distributing inventory blanks,				10.00
J. E. Nadeau, interpreter,				5.25
J. E. Hobson, lamps, 1892,				2.20
J. O. Ingalls, dinners, election day, and use of Central hall,				11.00
Joseph Burke, interpreter,				3.75

Addie M. Hacking, type writing ordinances,	$14.09
W. W. Nason, telephone,	.50
L. W. Foote, dinners, election day,	5.25
F. L. Shapleigh, recording deaths, marriages, and births,	63.75
F. L. Shapleigh, reporting deaths, marriages, and births to secretary of state,	63.75
F. L. Shapleigh, cash paid out for express and postage,	10.09
Henry C. Noyes, rent of land, stone crusher,	35.00
Napoleon Gilbert, dinners, election day,	14.00
John Gillespie, burying nuisance,	1.00
A. Stewart, glass,	3.20
J. C. Burke, burial Goulette children,	17.00
" " " George Landry,	10.50
O. B. Morse, making plans of sewers, 1892,	36.00
Frank Dion, goods to G. Leclare,	49.42
E. K. Bradeen, moving safe,	2.00
Patrick Farley, watering trough,	3.00
C. H. Harmon, supplies,	1.70
Great Falls P. O., envelopes,	11.00
Dr. V. M. Newcomb, post-mortem examination,	10.00
C. E. Swasey, attending Goulette family,	7.00
" "	1.00
Richard Young, trucking, 1892,	1.00
John P. Stevens, hack for John Roberts,	.50
	$5,806.97
Unexpended balance,	8,830.15
Transferred to school board,	407.95
	$15,045.07
Special appropriation, balance transfer account,	$15,045.07

INTEREST.

No. 1.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Jan. 1, 1893,	$129.58
" 2.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Oct. 1, 1893,	104.59
" 3.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Oct. 1, 1893,	104.59
" 4.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Oct. 1, 1893,	104.59
" 5.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Oct. 1, 1893,	104.59
" 6.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Oct. 1, 1893,	104.59
" 7.	Somersworth Savings Bank, school note, $2,000, interest to Oct. 1, 1893,	104.59
" 8.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $30,000, interest to April 1, 1894,	1,531.34
" 9.	Enoch Whitehouse, $1,100,	55.00
" 10.	Mary J. Ross, $1,000, interest to April 1, 1893,	50.00
" 11.	Est. J. B. Ross, $500, interest to April 1, 1893,	25.00
" 12.	James M. Nowell, $900,	45.00
" 13.	S. Welch, $400,	20.00
" 14.	C. L. Lord, $600,	30.00
" 15.	Mary A. Fernald, $400,	20.00
" 16.	Martha H. Stevens, $200, interest to April 1, 1894,	20.00
" 17.	W. D. Knapp, $2,000, interest to Jan. 1, 1894,	101.50
" 18.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $2,900, interest to Jan. 1, 1894,	73.99
" 19.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $5,000, interest to March 18, 1894,	255.62
" 20.	John P. Stevens, $1,000, interest to April 1, 1893,	50.00

No. 21.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $3,000, interest to April 8, 1894,	$152.94
" 22.	John E. Langley, $1,000, interest to April 1, 1893,	50.00
" 23.	Dudley Gilman, $700, interest to July 1, 1893,	35.00
" 24.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $3,000, interest to Jan. 2, 1894,	76.54
" 25.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $3,000, interest to March 1, 1894,	153.74
" 26.	Martha H. Stevens, $1,000, interest to Sept. 1, 1893,	50.00
" 27.	Martha H. Stevens, $1,200, interest to Oct. 19, 1893,	60.00
" 28.	Olive A. Woodsum, $2,000, interest to Nov. 16, 1893,	100.00
" 30.	O. J. Bagley, $1,000, interest to Feb. 1, 1894,	50.00
" 31.	Somersworth Savings Bank, $1,800, interest to June 5, 1894,	45.00
		$3,807.79
Unexpended balance,		192.21
		$4,000.00
Appropriation,	$3,500.00	
Special appropriation from transfer account,	500.00	
		$4,000.00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In submitting this report it seems necessary to make it in two sections, the first embracing the time from the first of the fiscal year till the 7th of November; the second is from November 7 till the close of the year on March 1, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 22, 1893.		
By balance as per the printed report of last year	$13,780.02	
taxes from Wm. F. Harmon	376.67	
cash from F. P. Reeve (county commissioner), balance due city from the county of Strafford for support of paupers in 1891	259.83	
cash from town-hall, overlooked in the report of last year	73.00	
error in Harmon check	1.75	
error in Hanson check	3.00	
error not accounted for by the auditors	1.59	
error in the report of 1892, as shown by the auditors' account	1,034.77	
Total		$15,530.63

EXPENDITURES.

The above is the amount received from the various sources, as shown above, by O. J. Bagley, treasurer, during the first part of the year, and is accounted for as follows:

Feb. 22 to March 15, 1893.			
Prior bills		$7,559.31	
For the balance there is no date given.			
Pauper account		34.00	
Aid to dependent soldiers		19.00	
Street lights		1,220.00	
Miscellaneous		96.41	
Schools		3,400.28	
	Highways.		
District No. 2	$23.50		
" " 5	1,074.10		
" " 7	38.35		
" " 8	23.25		
" " 9	7.50		
		1,166.70	
Interest		355.00	
Police department		760.50	
Total,			$14,611.20
Balance			$919.43

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH, N. H.
February 19, 1894.

The undersigned, auditors of the city of Somersworth, have examined the accounts of Orlando J. Bagley, who, under the provisions of the city charter, acted as the treasurer of Somersworth until the city councils elected his successor, and find that at the time of the election of his successor there was in his, the said Bagley's, hands, a balance of $919.43, due the city.

[Signed] CHARLES F. BLAKE,
CHRIS. H. WELLS,
Auditors.

The second section is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 13, 1893.		
By cash from O. J. Bagley . . .	$919.43	
From Nov. 16, 1893. to Feb. 28, 1894.		
By cash from C. O. Rankins from city hall	124.00	
Nov. 26, 1893.		
By cash from state treasurer,—		
insurance tax . . .	20.25	
R. R. tax . . .	628.23	
savings bank tax . .	9,183.09	
literary fund . . .	1,242.59	
From Nov. 29, 1893, to Feb. 28, 1894.		
By cash from W. F. Harmon, collector, on 1893 bill	50,000.00	
Dec. 6, 1893.		
By cash from Somersworth Savings Bank on sewer note	1,800.00	
Jan. 24, 1894.		
By cash from City Clerk Shapleigh for dog licenses	414.07	
cash for peddlers' licenses . .	24.00	
Feb. 23, 1894.		
By cash from W. D. Knapp, police court	515.98	
Feb. 27, 1894.		
By cash from R. W. Shapleigh, clerk of school board for tuition . .	141.00	
Feb. 28, 1894.		
By school books returned . . .	15.76	
cash from W. F. Harmon on the tax bill of 1892	100.55	
Total	———	$64,209.52

EXPENDITURES.

The above is the amount received from the various sources, as shown above, by Almon D. Tolles, treasurer, during the second part of the year, and is accounted for as follows:

From Nov. 13, 1893, to Mar. 1, 1894.

Paid on pauper account		$483.77
Aid to dependent soldiers		37.70
Street lights		3,100.00
Miscellaneous		5,710.56
Schools		15,082.98

Highways.

District No. 1	$210.63	
" " 2	97.97	
" " 3	269.28	
" " 4	73.85	
" " 5	1,951.91	
" " 6	79.50	
" " 7	91.14	
" " 8	213.77	
" " 9	46.15	
		3,034.20
Police department		2,347.87
Fire department		5,118.29
Interest		3,452.79
Nov. 26, 1893.		
State treasurer for state tax		7,115.00
Dec. 7, 1893.		
County treasurer for county tax		11,088.31
Jan. 27, 1894.		
Littlefield Post, G. A. R.		150.00
Jan. 31, 1894.		
Damages by dogs		16.00
Sewer and water-pipe departments		1,373.66
Total		$57,191.30

March 1, 1894.

Balance in hands of treasurer, $7,018.22

Respectfully submitted:

ALMON D. TOLLES,
Treasurer.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 30, 1894.

The undersigned, auditors of the city of Somersworth, have this day examined the books of Almon D. Tolles, treasurer of the city of Somersworth, for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1894, and find the books correctly posted and accurately footed and the payments properly vouched.

[Signed] CHRIS. H. WELLS,
CHARLES F. BLAKE,
Auditors.

In addition to the above, which has not gone into my report, as it is a separate matter, I have received from the Somersworth Savings Bank, for interest on the Cemetery trust fund, $202.42, and the same has been paid over to Mr. William B. Martin, superintendent of said cemetery.

A. D. TOLLES,
Treasurer.

LIST OF NOTES OF CITY OF SOMERSWORTH, N. H.

No. 1,	School,	paid.			
No. 2,	"	Aug. 18, 1890,	Somersworth Savings Bank,		$2,000
No. 3,	"	Aug. 26, "	"	"	2,000
No. 4,	"	Sept. 9, "	"	"	2,000
No. 5,	"	Oct. 8, "	"	"	2,000
No. 6,	"	Nov. 17, "	"	"	2,000
No. 7,	"	Jan. 14, 1891,	"	"	2,000
No. 8,	Sewer,	April 1, "	"	"	30,000
No. 9,	"	" "	Enoch Whitehouse		1,100
No. 10,	"	" "	Mary J. Ross		1,000
No. 11,	"	" "	Joseph B. Ross		500
No. 12,	"	" "	James M. Nowell		900
No. 13,	"	" "	Samuel Welch		400
No. 14,	"	" "	Christopher L. Lord		600
No. 15,	"	" "	Mary A. Fernald		400
No. 16,	"	" "	Martha H. Stevens		200
No. 17,	"	July 1, "	William D. Knapp		2,000

No. 18, Sewer, July 1, 1891, Somersworth Savings Bank	$2,900
No. 19, Outstanding bills Mar. 18, 1892, Somersworth Savings Bank	5,000
No. 20, Outstanding bills Apr. 1, 1892, John P. Stevens,	1,000
No. 21, Outstanding bills Apr. 8, 1892, Somersworth Savings Bank	3,000
No. 22, Outstanding bills Apr. 1, 1892, John E. Langley,	1,000
No. 23, Sewer, July 1, 1892, Dudley Gilman	700
No. 24, " July 2, " Somersworth Saving Bank,	3,000
No. 25, " Sept. 1, 1892 " " "	3,000
No. 26, " " " Martha H. Stevens	1,000
No. 27, Extension water-works Oct. 19, 1892, Martha H. Stevens	1,200
No. 28, Extension water-works Nov. 16, 1892, Olive A. Woodsum	2,000
No. 29, Extension water-works Dec. 1, 1892, John E. Langley	1,000
No. 30, Extension water-works Feb. 1, 1893, O. J. Bagley	1,000
No. 31, Extension water-works Dec. 5, 1893, Somersworth Savings Bank	1,800
Total	$76,700

REPORTS OF FINANCE COMMITTEE AND AUDITORS.

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH,
March 6, 1894.

The joint standing finance committee have examined the accounts of Fred L. Shapleigh, city clerk, for the financial year ending March 1, 1894, and have carefully compared the several items of receipts and expenditures with the entries upon the books of his office, and find them properly authorized and correctly stated.

F. N. CHASE,
A. A. PERKINS,
M. V. B. WENTWORTH,
DANIEL HODSDON,
Finance Committee.

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH,
March 6, 1894.

The joint standing finance committee have examined the accounts of Almon D. Tolles, city treasurer, for the financial year ending March 1, 1894, and have carefully compared the several items of receipts and expenditures with the entries upon the books of his office, and find them properly authorized and correctly stated, with cash on hand $7,018.22.

F. N. CHASE,
A. A. PERKINS,
M. V. B. WENTWORTH,
DANIEL HODSDON,
Finance Committee.

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH,
March 8, 1894.

The joint standing finance committee have examined the accounts of the clerk of the police court for the financial year ending March 1, 1894, and find that the fees and fines collected and belonging to the city amounted to $515.98.

F. N. CHASE,
A. A. PERKINS,
M. V. B. WENTWORTH,
DANIEL HODSDON,
Finance Committee.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.,
March 30, 1894.

The undersigned, auditors of the city of Somersworth, have this day examined the books of Almon D. Tolles, treasurer of the city of Somersworth, for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1894, and find the books correctly posted and accurately footed, and the payments properly vouched.

CHRIS. H. WELLS,
CHARLES F. BLAKE,
Auditors.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.,
March 30, 1894.

The undersigned, auditors of the city of Somersworth, have this day examined the books of Fred L. Shapleigh, city clerk, and found the payments properly vouched, the books correctly posted, accurately footed, and kept according to the laws of the state.

CHARLES F. BLAKE,
CHRIS. H. WELLS,
Auditors.

REPORT ON FOREST GLADE CEMETERY.

To the Mayor and City Councils of the City of Somersworth:

Herewith we hand you the report of the affairs made up by the clerk of Forest Glade cemetery.

While the statement of assets and liabilities of Forest Glade cemetery show a balance in favor of the cemetery of $562.71, it shows that the assets are not quick assets, while the liabilities, to the amount of $533.24, are due and ought to be paid. In view of this fact, the directors, clerk, and superintendent respectfully ask for an appropriation at this time to meet this debt, hoping that by such an appropriation now the cemetery would be self-sustaining financially the coming year.

J. R. Horne,
E. R. Bartlett,
N. J. Bickford,
Wm. F. Harmon,
Wm. D. Knapp,
Directors of Forest Glade cemetery.

Somersworth, March 5, 1894.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF FOREST GLADE CEMETERY,

For the Year 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Thomas D. Marsh, for lot	$75.00
W. Ashton Horne, for lot	75.00
Josiah K. Towle, for lot	70.00
Mary Randlett, for lot	50.00
Lydia C. Gilman, for lot	50.00
Lydia K. Bracy, for one half lot	40.00

Wm. Symes, exchange lot	$30.00
Obediah Learned, in part	60.00
F. W. Garland, in part	10.00
Maggie Small, one grave	10.00
Old accounts	19.00
Wood and timber	16.00
G. A. Priestly	36.55
Interest on trust fund	202.42
Labor on lots and grave	508.55
	$1,252.52

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Geo. H. Clark, for lot	$40.00
Geo. A. Swain, posts	32.00
David Wingate, tools	11.93
S. A. Seavey, tools	6.28
G. A. Priestly, repairs	26.55
Spence & Coombs, posts	16.00
L. Norris, manure	2.00
A. Gaudette, manure	7.50
E. Donahue, manure	8.12
H. Williams, manure	3.75
Hay and grain	52.00
4,340 feet sod	43.40
H. Gleason, painting fence	4.25
W. D. Merrick, blacksmithing	13.85
For labor	970.62
W. B. Martin, on account	9.19
Incidental expenses	5.08
	$1,252.52

ASSETS.

3 finished lots, valued at $75	$225.00	
5 finished lots, valued at $60	300.00	
1 finished lot, valued at $55	55.00	
4 unfinished lots, valued at $50	200.00	
5 unfinished lots, valued at $40	200.00	
13 posts	26.00	
Due on accounts	89.95	
		$1,095.95

LIABILITIES.

Due W. B. Martin, 1892 . . .	$94.43	
Due W. B. Martin, 1893 . . .	438.81	
Balance in favor of cemetery . .	562.71	
		$1,095.95

W. B. MARTIN, *Clerk.*

The Cemetery Trust fund amounts to four thousand nine hundred dollars.

NAMES OF DONORS.	OWNERS OF LOTS PROVIDED FOR.	AMOUNT.
Jeremy W. Orange	Jeremy W. Orange	$200.00
Sarah Andrews	Elisha and Charles W. Andrews	200.00
Frederick B. Underhill	Frederick B. Underhill	25.00
A. A. & A. L. Frost	Otis A. Frost	50.00
Edward A. Rollins	D. G. and E. A. Rollins	200.00
Sarah A. Rollins	Samuel S. Rollins and others	300.00
Robert L. Ham	Robert L. Ham	25.00
Harriet L. Rollins	Andrew W. Rollins and others	300.00
Helen M. Twombly	Samuel Twombly	100.00
Mary W. Ricker	Mary W. Ricker	100.00
Clementina Bickford	Clementina Bickford	50.00
Joanna Lord	Joanna and Abigail Lord	20.00
Amasa Kennison	Amasa Kennison	50.00
Alice J. Watson	Daniel S. Watson	20.00
Kirke W. Moses	Kirke W. Moses	100.00
Charles L. Chick	Charles L. Chick	20.00
Mary A. Hill	Hannah E. Horne	20.00
Joseph S. Ricker	Ricker Lot, No. 27, N. E.	100.00
Samuel Grant	Samuel Grant	300.00
Calvin Rollins	Calvin Rollins and others	50.00
Charles H. Parker	Farzina Hurd and others	30.00
John Smilie	John and Lydia H. Smilie	125.00
Frances S. Huntress	Frances S. Huntress	50.00
Mrs. M. J. Horne	John Horne	20.00
Lois Merrill	Moses Merrill	50.00
Sophronia Hill	John C. Hill	25.00
Mrs. F. J. Rollins	Goodwin and Jordan	50.00
Joseph W. Hanson	Dr. Jacob C. Hanson	60.00
John B. Burrows	John B. Burrows	200.00
Jesse W. Whitehouse	S. D. and Jesse W. Whitehouse	100.00
Ephraim B. Stillings	Ephraim B. Stillings	25.00
Abbie L. Davis	Elizabeth Davis	50.00
Mrs. Kate J. Smith	Mrs. Kate J. Smith	100.00
George E. Hubbard	George E. Hubbard	50.00
Joshua Ham	Joshua Ham	60.00
Mrs. Philena Pearl	Mrs. Ichabod Pearl	50.00
Mary A. Prouty	Dexter B. Prouty	50.00
George W. Lord	Mary A. and Margaret Lord	100.00
Joseph Hubbard	Joshua R. Hubbard	50.00
Elias C. Varney	Elias C. Varney	100.00
Louisa T. Davis	David and Harrison B. Davis	50.00
Mrs. Ida Brackett	Mrs. Ida Brackett	50.00
Mrs. Luella J. Welch	Mrs. Luella J. Welch	50.00
Mrs. Olive A. Perkins	Enoch Perkins	37.50
Mrs. Olive A. Perkins	Elisha Andrews	37.50
Mrs. Betsey S. Chase	J. M. and C. M. Chase	50.00
Mrs. W. F. Brigham	Moody Pike	100.00
Miss Hannah E. Horne	James Horne	20.00
John R. Poor	Joshua and J. T. Furber	300.00
Ambrose Eastman	John A. Burleigh	300.00
Mary P. Elliott	Dr. Charles F. Elliott	100.00
Mary A. Legro	Lot 27, S. E. D.	50.00
J. P. and Mary A. Dixon	Oliver H. and Mary W. G. S. Lord	100.00
Caroline T. Stevens	Luther and Caroline T. Stevens	50.00
		$4,900.00

POLICE COURT OF SOMERSWORTH.

For the Year ending March 1, 1894.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Whole number of entries	28

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Whole number arraigned	241
" " acquitted	27
" " convicted	214

OFFENCES.

Drunkenness	122
Common drunkard	2
Keeping liquor for sale	28
Assault	30
Larceny	12
Burglary	5
Disorderly conduct	5
Cruelty to animals	1
Cruelty to children	2
Truancy	1
Threats	1
Burning building	2
Peddler without license	1
Beating drum	2

Held to answer in supreme court	40
Sentence suspended	2
Recognized to keep the peace 6 months	1
Sentenced to house of correction	2
Sentenced to state industrial school	1
Sentenced to pay fine and costs	168
Discharged on payment of fine and costs	78
Committed in default of payment	17

Fines received and paid to city	$270.50
Officers' fees paid to city	216.07
Witnesses' fees paid to city	29.41
Fines paid to complainants	97.50

WILLIAM D. KNAPP,
Justice.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

To the City Council:

I respectfully present the following report of the police department for the year ending March 1, 1894:

Whole number of arrests	215
Brought before the court	196
Discharged without being brought before the court	19
For drunkenness	118
Common drunkard	3
Keeping liquor for sale	4
Cruelty to animals	1
Cruelty to minor children	2
Larceny	11
Breaking and entering	10
Killing a deer	1
Assaults	26
Aggravated assault	3
Indecent exposure	1
Disturbing the peace	1
Brawl and tumult	2
Robbing the person	2
Beating a drum	2
Riot	3
Peddling without license	1
Receiving stolen money	1
Adultery	2
Calling vile names	2
Total	215

Held to answer in supreme court	9
Put in under $500 bonds to keep the peace one year	1
Sentenced to State Industrial school	1
Sentenced to House of Correction	2
Sentenced to pay a fine and cost	160
Discharged by the court	17
Committed in default of payment	16
Sentence suspended	1

I have given lodgings to three hundred and one persons.

Respectfully yours,

PATRICK QUINLAN,
City Marshal.

REPORT OF THE CITY SOLICITOR.

To the City Councils of the City of Somersworth:

Agreeably to the requirements of the city ordinance, I submit my report as solicitor from the date of my election to March 1, 1894.

At the time of my election there was but one suit pending in the supreme court in which the city was a party, and that was an action brought by Mrs. Charlotte Cochrane against the city to recover damages for an injury received in a fall upon an icy sidewalk at the corner of High and Highland streets, in February, 1893. This action was entered at the September term, 1893, and would have been in order for trial at the February term, 1894. Mrs. Cochrane's injuries were serious, and the circumstances attending the accident were such that it was believed to be wise to make a settlement with her, provided a reasonable settlement could be made. After some negotiations with her counsel a compromise was agreed upon, and at the February term of court the following entry was made in the case, "Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,513.49 and judgment satisfied," the city having paid Mrs. Cochrane that amount in full settlement.

At the February term, 1894, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court, in which James A. Edgerly, Esq., administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Isaac Chandler, was the plaintiff, and the city of Somersworth was defendant. This was a friendly proceeding on the part of Mr. Edgerly, who sought a decree of the supreme court directing him where to pay the trust fund of $2,000, which Mr. Chandler's will stipulated should be invested for the benefit of the Manufacturers' and Village Library and the public schools of school district No. 3, of the town of Somersworth, of which fund the city of Somersworth had been

appointed trustee. A hearing was had at said term of the court upon the bill in equity, and the court decreed that said fund should be paid to the city of Somersworth, as trustee, but that such payment should not be made till the first of April, 1894, when the interest on the same should also be paid to the trustee, reckoning from July 1, 1893.

I desire to express my high appreciation of the many courtesies which I have received at the hands of the city councils, as well as from all other city officials with whom I have been called upon to associate.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID R. PIERCE,
Solicitor.

Somersworth, Feb. 28, 1894.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and City Councils:

In compliance with the ordinance, and in behalf of the board of engineers, I present the following report of the fire department for the year ending February 28th, 1894.

I entered upon my official duties on the first day of November, 1893, since which time there have been only four fires, all of which I have attended; there have been also during that time ten alarms.

The total amount of property destroyed by these fires will aggregate about $8,150.

The department consists of five engineers.

Deluge Engine Co. No. 1, fifty-four men; foreman, Chas. M. Farley.

Alert Hose Co. No. 2, twenty-one men; foreman, Fred Weisner.

Deluge Hose Co. No. 3, twenty men; foreman, Patrick Quinlan.

Conqueror Engine Co. No. 4, forty men; foreman, Dudley M. Cheney.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Co., twenty-four men; foreman, Leo Decatur.

INVENTORY.

Deluge, No. 1:

One hand engine, } One hose truck, }	$300.00
Five hundred feet of double jacket hose . . .	275.00
Three hundred and fifty feet single jacket hose .	87.50
Twelve rubber coats	42.00

Sixteen curtains	$5.60
Two play pipes	10.00
One shut-off nozzle	15.00
One shut-off valve	10.00
Twelve spanners	6.00
One hydrant wrench	.50
Six lanterns	2.10
One stove	50.00
One coal hod	.25
One coal shovel	.25
One broom	.25
One duster and dust-pan	1.75
One sprinkler	.50
Total	$811.70

Alert Hose, No. 2:

One hose carriage	$600.00
One thousand feet double jacket hose	550.00
Six hundred feet single jacket hose	150.00
Twenty rubber coats and caps	70.00
Four lanterns	1.40
Twelve spanners	6.00
One Eastman Siamese coupling	10.00
One tower ladder	1.00
One cupboard, oil cans, shovels, etc.	10.00
Total	$1,298.40

Deluge, No. 3:

One thousand feet double jacket hose	$500.00
Seven hundred feet single jacket hose	175.00
One duster	1.25
Twenty-two rubber coats	77.00
Three play pipes	15.00
One shut-off nozzle	15.00
Two axes	2.00
Two stoves	75.00
One jack	1.50

One table	$2.00
Thirty-six chairs	18.00
Total	$931.75

Conqueror, No. 4:

One engine and hose carriage	
Eight hundred and fifty feet hose	$337.50
Twelve spanners	6.00
Thirteen rubber coats	45.50
Two play-pipes	10.00
Eight lanterns	2.80
One furnace-heating stove	50.00
One cook-stove	8.00
One duster	1.25
Two brooms	.50
One oil can	.25
One coal hod	.25
Coal	2.00
Wood	.75
Two shovels	1.25
Two tables	3.00
Fifty-seven chairs	30.00
Six settees	6.00
Two wrenches	.75
Two reducers	2.00
Total	

Rescue Hook and Ladder:

One hook and ladder carriage, Twelve ladders,	$600.00
Twenty-three rubber coats	80.50
Six lanterns	2.10
Six hook poles	
Three stoves	85.00
Two coal hods	1.00
Three brooms	.75
Two tables	3.50
Twenty-nine chairs	14.50

Four axes	$4.00
Four buckets	1.00
One crowbar	.50
One snow shovel	.40
One iron shovel	.50
Total	$1,105.80

There has been purchased since I assumed the office of chief engineer, 3,000 ft. of double jacket hose, so that, with a few notable exceptions, the department is well furnished and equipped.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After a careful consideration of the situation, keeping in mind the obvious inadequacy of our department in its equipment to do effective work in case of an extensive fire, I feel it my duty to make the following recommendations:

1st. The sale of the two hand fire engines, all other property belonging to this department being useful and valuable in case the changes herein proposed should be made.

2d. The purchase of one steam fire-engine and one chemical engine.

3d. I would specially urge upon the city the utility and importance of the adoption and use of the Electric Fire Alarm System in this city.

I am prepared to demonstrate that our fire department can be more economically run, and the property in this city be much better protected, with the corresponding reduction in the rates of insurance, by the changes I have herein recommended.

I should hardly feel that I had done my whole duty without adding that I feel very grateful to the city councils for their courteous treatment and hearty co-operation with me in the duties I have had to perform, and whatever success has attended me in this responsible position I consider largely due to them, and for all such welcome assistance I return to them my hearty thanks.

Respectfully submitted:

JAMES S. McDANIELS,
Chief Engineer.

REPORT OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

To the City Councils of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

In submitting my report as city physician, I will state that much of the available material has already been utilized in making up the report of the board of health, of which I am also a member.

Avoiding repetition, it only remains for me to supplement that report by such facts and suggestions as pertain distinctively to the office of the city physician.

The showing of the vital statistics of the past year is very favorable.

The public health, as indicated by the number of deaths reported and other sources of information, has been unusually good.

The whole number of deaths reported has been 125, the smallest annual number for the last eight years.

The average during that series of years has been 140, and if the more complete record of deaths of the late years than that of the former is taken into account, it would render the record of 1893 in comparison still more favorable.

The number of visits made by direction of the overseer of the poor is 28.

In all these cases medicines have been furnished without cost to the city.

In justice to myself, I think I may state that the above constitutes but a small part of the service for which I am to be credited.

In common with the other members of the board of health, I have devoted quite an amount of time and attention to matters pertaining to that department.

This was rendered necessary, in part, by a want of familiarity with the work, but more by absence oftentimes of anything to guide us where the way seemed in doubt.

In all the cities from which I have gleaned information, it has required a great expenditure of time and brain to elaborate a code of rules for the satisfactory management of this department, and there is no power that can exempt Somersworth from the same requirement.

In the early part of the winter, I addressed a communication to your honorable bodies, suggesting the inauguration of a movement for general vaccination, by the passage of a resolution recommending the same to the favorable consideration of our people.

It was not presented with any confident expectation that the suggestion would be adopted, but to relieve myself of any possible responsibility for the consequences that might result from the neglect of proper precautions.

I am still of the opinion, that if the value and importance of vaccination are as great as is implied by the legislation of almost every civilized country, in making it obligatory, or as is universally maintained by the medical profession, the circumstances must be peculiarly unpropitious to justify its long-continued neglect.

In conclusion, I would thank the councils for the confidence reposed in me in electing me to the office I fill, and for the kindly attitude so constantly maintained from that time to the present.

CHARLES E. SWASEY, M. D.,
City Physician.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the City Councils:

In presenting the report of your board of health required by the city ordinance, it may be stated that the period covered by our service is too limited to afford material for a lengthy account of our doings, or for maturing any important suggestions in the interests of the service committed to us.

It is a trite saying that "experience is the best teacher." Its instruction must supplement all other qualifications in fitting any one for efficient service in any sphere. Without it the best intended efforts will include in their results many mistakes and failures.

We trust that this will be a sufficient explanation of any apparent shortcomings in the discharge of our duties. Still we have not been altogether idle, nor have we regarded our office as a sinecure, but have given no inconsiderable amount of time and thought to the discharge of its duties.

The service, limited as it has been, has disclosed to us the many difficulties in the way of following even the plainest requirements of sanitary science.

These difficulties have been especially encountered in our efforts to restrict and prevent the spread of diphtheria and scarlet-fever, three virulent cases of the former and ten cases of the latter having been reported.

These have mostly occurred, as is usually the case, in families of limited means and living in crowded quarters, rendering the isolation of the affected persons, as well as the subsequent disinfection of the premises, not altogether satisfactory.

This is the more to be lamented, from the fact that the causes of these diseases are well known, and that isolation and disinfection are the most important measures for staying their ravages or stamping them out altogether.

However, we have done what we could. Isolation has been

honestly attempted, and disinfection been more thorough than heretofore practised, for there is no doubt that disinfection (so-called) as often practised, even by many physicians and health officers, is worse than useless and a farce; worse, because it affords a false sense of security, where otherwise there would be a consciousness of danger, which would operate as a safeguard against unnecessary exposure.

In this connection we would acknowledge our indebtedness to the physicians in attendance upon these cases, for the promptness of their reports and their co-operation with us in the discharge of our duties.

The law wisely enjoins your board of health from establishing a quarantine without seeing that the parties included in the quarantine are provided with necessary supplies and attendants.

As these are generally persons poor in this world's goods, such supplies must be furnished, if at all, at the city's expense.

The limit, however, to which this aid should be afforded is not accurately defined, and consequently liable to be exceeded, by reason of the extravagant notions of applicants, based too often upon unfortunate precedents.

While we believe our citizens are disposed to be generous in such matters, we also believe that some principle of action ought to be, and with a little patience may be, adopted that will afford ample justice to the unfortunate victims of these diseases, and at the same time exempt the city from unreasonable expense.

Disinfection of infected premises, also, to be reliable must be at the city's expense.

It would be folly to leave the manner and execution of so important a measure to those who know little or nothing of the "whys and wherefores," and whose notions of what is necessary are vague and often ludicrous.

These, and other duties more obligatory upon the board, and which necessitate an expenditure of money, would seem to imply a corresponding obligation on the part of the councils in making an appropriation for these purposes.

Although but few complaints of nuisances have been made to us, it would be unjustifiable to conclude that they do not exist.

The wise man has said that "for every thing there is a season," and the present is simply not the season for nuisances.

Like some malodorous animals, they become dormant at the approach of winter, only to make the disagreeable announcement of their presence in the early spring through the sense of smell.

A slight epidemic of small-pox in and about Boston in the early part of the winter, and the precautions taken by other cities, prompted your board of health to call the attention of the school board to the provisions of the law, so long ignored by their predecessors, in regard to the vaccination of pupils in our public schools.

The matter received their favorable consideration, and a plan was adopted and executed, to the extent of securing the vaccination of a goodly proportion of the unvaccinated, yet leaving 193 unvaccinated, for such action as they may judge advisable.

While we would not obtrude our opinions upon the city councils we would suggest for their consideration the advisability, whenever any action is in order pertaining to the administration of the affairs of the board of health, of providing for a hearing with the board or its representative.

It cannot be for the best interests of the service, which should be the aim of all departments of the city government, that a board of health, if wisely selected and diligent in the use of all the means at their command for qualifying themselves for the discharge of their duties, should be subject to the conclusions of those, however intelligent, who have neither experience nor other special qualifications essential to intelligent action.

The duties of a board of health, and the interests committed to them, are, we believe, when rightly viewed, as important as any that affect our city.

To their hands are committed the most potent means of security against sickness, suffering, and death, and all that numerous train of ills, social and moral as well as physical, that result from unsanitary conditions.

No other blessing in this life is an equivalent of health.

"Health is wealth" and is equally with it entitled to all the protection at command.

Thanks to sanitary science, that protection is fast being evolved from its discoveries.

It records the exact nature of some of our most serious diseases, and the means of protection from them,—as reliable, when intelli-

gently employed, as bolts and bars to protect from thieves and robbers.

It has demonstrated that the dreadful epidemics of disease that were formerly attributed to visitations of Providence, for punishment or premonition, were the result of foul water, bad air, or other unsanitary agencies or environments.

Its achievements to the present time are prophetic of the "good time coming," when the occurrence of infectious diseases, like small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet-fever, etc., will be regarded as accidental, and when, as it has been said, "to have typhoid fever will be a disgrace."

Sanitary reform is the order of the day. The maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is giving force and direction to the activities of the medical profession. But this reform, like other beneficent movements, is slow of progress and cannot be greatly advanced and maintained without the support of the public sentiment.

To promote such a sentiment in all legitimate ways, is, as we conceive of it, an important function of this board.

People are not sick from choice.

They never feel better than when they feel well.

When they come to know that the experience of the blessings of health, or the suffering of disease, for themselves and their families, is determined by the purity or impurity of the water they drink and the air they breathe, the food they eat, and the presence or absence of sunshine and filth, sanitary knowledge will be at a premium, and the triumph of sanitary reform will be assured.

CHARLES E. SWASEY, M. D.,
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
NOAH S. BROWN, Sec.,
Board of Health.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

To the City Councils:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the ordinances of the city of Somersworth, I have the honor to present herewith the annual report, covering the affairs of this office for such part of the fiscal year (commencing Nov. 7, 1893) that I have served.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

The work of inspection has not been from house to house, owing to the lateness of election of officers, and cold weather coming on so soon after, that it would be impossible to do what ought to be done to make perfect sanitary inspections, therefore I made an outside general inspection in an informal manner to get a general idea of the sanitary condition of the city, and I am sorry to find our city in such condition. It would be impossible for me to enumerate at this time the nuisances which abound in our city, but I will say that it is not the fault of our citizens intentionally that such conditions exist. In a great many places I find the contents from sinks entering upon the surface of the ground, which is considered one of the most dangerous things to produce epidemic diseases. But most of the people seem to be ignorant of this fact, but are willing to do all in their power, so far as I have seen, with but few exceptions, to abate any and all such nuisances.

In the absence of any rules and regulations, I have followed the General Laws of the state, which are sufficient for most all cases which come under my jurisdiction.

I desire to call your attention to the sewer on Lincoln street, complaint having been entered upon the same. I took with me the street commissioner, and inspected the same the best I could under the circumstances, the ground being covered with snow.

The result of the investigation proves that the sewer is in a very bad state, caused by no water-supply for flushing, etc., and it must be filled up to a great extent with filthy rubbish. Some of the receivers or manholes have been filled in to prevent fumes of gas escaping in the open air. It is hoped that the city councils will bear this in mind, and see that the sewer is put in perfect sanitary condition at the earliest convenience possible. There are no other special nuisances to report at this time.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of contagious diseases have been reported at this office as follows:

Scarlet-fever	10
Typhoid fever	4
Diphtheria	3

DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria	2
Scarlet-fever	1

These cases have been reported to the state board of health as soon as they were reported to me, upon blanks furnished for the same by the state board of health.

Respectfully submitted,

NOAH S. BROWN,
Sanitary Officer.

REPORT OF OUTBREAKS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Name of patient.	Sex.	Age.		Owner of residence.	Street.	Disease.	Name of person reporting.	Date of report.	Forwarded to the state board of health.	Remarks.
		Yrs.	Mos.							
Carrie Horne.....	F.	4	.....	Sumner C. Horn....	High.....	Diphtheria....	C. E. Swasey....	Nov. 20, 1891..	Not reported.	
Rosanna Leclare.	"	13	.....	Jonathan Bickford.	W. Green.	Scarlet fever..	A. G. Richard...	Dec. 13, 1893...	Jan. 4, 1894....	
Maria Leclare....	"	4	.....	" "	"	" "	" "	Dec. 13, 1893...	Jan. 4, 1894....	
Mary Berry.....	"	16	.....	John Parsons.....	Summer...	Typhoid fever	V. M. Newcomb.	Dec. 23, 1893...	Jan. 4, 1394....	
Hannah Burke....	"	21	.....	Stephen Wallace...	Union.....	" "	" "	Dec. 27, 1893...	Jan. 4, 1894....	
Joseph Goulette .	M.	3	.....	G. F. Mfg. Co.....	Main	Diphtheria....	C. E. Swasey....	Dec. 26, 1893...	Jan. 4, 1894....	Died.
Edalo Goulette...	F.	1	2	" "	"	"	" "	Dec. 26, 1893...	Jan. 4, 1894....	Died.
Michael Rowan ..	M.	21	.....	Stephen Wallace...	Union.....	Typhoid fever	V. M. Newcomb.	Jan. 4, 1894....	Jan. 4, 1894....	
George Laudry ..	"	3	.....	Hooper Block.....	Wash'gt'n	Scarlet fever..	A. G. Richard....	Jan. 8, 1894....	Jan. 8, 1894....	Died.
Adolph Morin....	"	12	.....	.....	Union.....	Typhoid fever	L. E. Grant.....	Jan. 10, 1894...	Jan. 11, 1894...	
Flossie M. Clark..	F.	6	.....	John Pitman.....	Green.....	Scarlet fever..	"	Jan. 19, 1894...	Jan. 20, 1894...	
William Abbott...	M.	15	.....	Wendell heirs.....	"	" "	"	Feb. 2, 1894....	Feb. 2, 1894....	
Edward Abbott...	"	8	.....	" "	"	" "	"	Feb. 6, 1894....	Feb. 6, 1894....	
Lydia Abbott.....	F.	6	.....	" "	"	" "	"	Feb. 6, 1894....	Feb. 6, 1894....	
Eva Abbott.....	"	10	.....	" "	"	" "	"	Feb. 12, 1894...	Feb. 12, 1894...	
Onezine Abbott...	M.	4	.....	" "	"	" "	"	Feb. 17, 1894...	Feb. 17, 1894...	
Rene Allaird.....	F.	6	... ..	G. F. Mfg. Co.....	Main	" "	V. M. Newcomb.	Feb. 24, 1891...	Feb. 24, 1894...	

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS.

Pursuant to vote of the city councils the undersigned makes report of his transactions up to March 1, 1894. Was elected commissioner of streets November 7, 1893, and entered upon the duties of the office the following day. Comparatively little had been done on the streets and sidewalks up to this time, and owing to the lateness of my appointment but little could be accomplished before the frost prevented progress. I appointed my assistants in the various districts, and append a list of them, together with the amounts expended by each, as follows:

District No. 1, George F. Moore	$40.38
" " 2, John Hanson	41.85
" " 3, Alburtus B. Seavey . . .	119.88
" " 4, Benjamin F. Hussey . . .	63.60
" " 6, Horatio Gleason	71.25
" " 7, Hiram Horne	53.24
" " 8, Albert E. Rogers	142.77
" " 9, Eugene A. Watson	25.15
Total expended in outside districts . .	$558.12

District No. 5 has been under my personal supervision, and I have expended $529.40 there. For my four months' services I have received $250. More than eighty per centum of the above expenditures was occasioned by the unusually heavy snowfall. There still remains unused of the original appropriations, $799.10.

Late in the fall, the city councils voted to have constructed twelve hundred feet of sewer and to lay nine hundred feet of water pipe to and from the new shoe factory near the southerly side of the village, and appropriated eighteen hundred dollars therefor. The water pipe was fully completed, and the sewer

completed excepting about two hundred and fifty feet, before the cold weather stopped our operations. The amount expended upon these works was $1,376.66.

Our stone crusher, which cost $2,200, has remained unused for some time. It should be utilized or disposed of. I think a little could be done every year to advantage, as the work already done through it seems to stand well.

Our streets are in fairly good condition, but our sidewalks are, in many places, in a bad state. Concrete, as it has been laid, is a miserable failure. I am of the opinion that a return to the brick sidewalks is advisable. Some of them have been in use fifty years, and have cost but little for repairs, and are still doing good service.

Tools and materials on hand as follows:

1 jigger,
1 two-horse roller,
4 snow plows,
3 whiffletrees,
1 road scraper,
77 shovels,
3 iron rakes,
9 hoes,
2 nigger hoes,
46 picks,
34 pick handles,
4 stone hammers,
4 striking hammers,
2 packing hammers,
1 lead dipper,
1 furnace for melting lead,
½ bbl. pipe clay,
9 iron bars,
28 steel drills,
Lot of wedges,
12 packing irons,
1 tape measure,
4 tool chests,
5 locks,
¼ in. pump and hose,
150 ft. 12 in. pipe,
Lot of odd pieces of pipe,
250 ft. 18 in. pipe,
24 ft. 6 in. iron pipe,
2–8 in. iron screws,
1 iron scraper,
10 lanterns,
1 five-gallon oil can,
4 water pails,
1 pr. tongs,
3 axes,
3 rammers,
1 scoop,
4 iron rolls,
2 wooden malls,
500 bricks.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. STEVENS.

REPORT OF OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

For November and December, 1893, and January and February, 1894.

In accordance with section 1, chapter 17, of City Ordinances, I submit the following report:

Amount expended by the city in aid of dependent soldiers		$29.65
City paupers		148.02
		$177.67
Richards & Co., coal to Arthur Noyes	$10.50	
William Plummer, goods to Arthur Noyes	5.50	
Samuel James & Son, goods to Chas. F. Smith	10.00	
Richards & Co., wood to Chas. F. Smith	1.65	
Richards & Co., wood to Nancy Robinson	2.00	
		$29.65
H. M. Hanson, goods to Celia Connelly	$23.92	
Richards & Co., coal and wood to Celia Connelly	9.00	
H. M. Hanson, goods to Walter Parsons	6.00	
H. M. Hanson, goods to Michael Sullivan,	9.46	
Richards & Co., wood to Michael Sullivan,	11.25	
Geo. Moore, medicine to Michael Sullivan,	.90	
Daniel Hodsdon, use of stove to Michael Sullivan	1.50	
H. M. Hanson, goods to Moses Foss	19.58	
D. Lothrop & Co., goods to Moses Foss	7.50	
S. C. Horne, goods to Chas. E. Ricker	26.41	
J. W. Bates, shoes to Chas. E. Ricker	4.50	
Joseph Guilmet, for board of Selina Nolette and child	28.00	
		$148.02

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Overseer of the Poor.

REPORT OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Councils of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

I have the honor to submit to you my report of the collection of taxes, as follows:

Balance due on taxes of 1892		$168.26
To abatements of 37 poll taxes, for the reason that the parties are unknown and cannot be found	$67.71	
To cash paid treasurer	100.55	
		$168.26

1893.

To tax-list committed to me for collection Sept. 15, 1893	$24,717.73	
To tax-list committed to me for collection Nov. 22, 1893	31,486.25	
Added valuation	38.21	
		$56,242.19
To abatements made by the assessors, for the following causes and amounts:		
Excessive valuation	$34.84	
Soldiers	5.73	
Over age	1.91	
Taxed in other places	3.82	
Duplicated	53.48	
Non-taxable	76.40	
		176.18
Balance charged to collector		$56,066.01
To cash paid Almon D. Tolles, treasurer		50,000.00
Balance to be collected,		$6,066.01

Respectfully submitted:

WM. F. HARMON,
Tax Collector.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and City Councils:

As required by ordinance, the following is submitted as a recommendation of the amount that should be raised by taxation for the support of the different departments of the city, for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1895:

Schools	$18,000.00
Highways	4,250.00
Police	500.00
Fire department	3,500.00
Pauper department	500.00
Soldiers	500.00
Interest	3,400.00
Decorating soldiers' graves	150.00
Street lights	4,200.00
County tax	10,890.30
State tax	7,115.00
Salaries	5,500.00
Repairing sidewalks	1,000.00
Note	2,000.00
New streets	1,000.00
Miscellaneous account	494.70
Total,	$63,000.00

In the above we have not taken into consideration the amount in the treasury March 1, 1894, nor the amount that will be received from the state as the city's proportion of the railroad, insurance, and bank taxes.

As appears above, we recommend the creating of a new account, to be designated "Salaries," against which should be charged the salaries of all city officers, exclusive of the depart-

ment of public instruction. We have deducted appropriate amounts from the appropriation heretofore made for the several departments accordingly.

We would further recommend that the sum of five hundred dollars be set apart from that raised for the highways, the same to be used for the repair of the highway leading from High street to Forest Glade cemetery.

Respectfully submitted:

F. N. Chase,
A. A. Perkins,
M. V. B. Wentworth,
Daniel Hodsdon.

Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL BOARD OF SOMERSWORTH,

INCLUDING A

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 1, 1894.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF SOMERSWORTH.

ORGANIZATION 1893-'94.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*
RICHARD W. SHAPLEIGH, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

RICHARD W. SHAPLEIGH, elected from Ward 1 for 1 year.
JOHN C. LOTHROP, elected from Ward 2 for 2 years.
JAMES A. CONLEY, elected from Ward 3 for 2 years.
JOHN DUDDY, elected from Ward 4 for 2 years.
MARK A. KEARNS, elected from Ward 5 for 3 years.
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, appointed by city councils for 3 years.
WILLIAM E. PIERCE, appointed by city councils for 3 years.
HENRY H. WENTWORTH, appointed by city councils for 1 year.
FRANK E. LIBBY, appointed by city councils for 1 year.

COMMITTEES, 1893-'94.

Finance and Claims—Messrs. Libby, Pierce, Conley.
Qualifications of Teachers—Messrs. Russell, Duddy, Shapleigh.
Text-books and apparatus—Messrs. Russell, Wentworth, Lothrop.
Music and drawing—Messrs. Russell, Wentworth, Lothrop.
Health—Messrs. Lothrop, Kearns, Wentworth.
High School—Messrs. Russell, Duddy, Shapleigh.
Grammar Schools—Messrs. Russell, Conley, Libby.
Primary Schools—Messrs. Shapleigh, Lothrop, Wentworth.
Ungraded Schools—Messrs. Shapleigh, Lothrop, Wentworth.
Evening Schools—Messrs. Russell, Duddy, Shapleigh.
Truancy—Messrs. Lothrop, Kearns, Wentworth.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.,
March 6th, 1894.

To the Mayor and City Councils, Somersworth, N. H.:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with a vote of the school board, at a meeting held March 5th, 1894, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the annual report of the school board of this city.

The report consists of the report of the chairman of the school board, and the report of the secretary of the school board, of money received and disbursed by him during the fiscal year closing March 1, 1894, also the reports of all the standing committees of the said board.

These reports were all accepted and adopted at the meeting above referred to, and by vote of the school board at said meeting, were made a part of the report of the chairman of the school board to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted:

RICHARD W. SHAPLEIGH,
Secretary of the School Board.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOL BOARD.

To His Honor the Mayor, and to the City Councils of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the public schools of this city for the year ending March 1, 1894:

The total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of this city, from March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894, was 1,361.

Enrolled in ungraded schools	84
Enrolled in primary schools	993
Enrolled in grammar schools	213
Enrolled in high school	71

The total number of different teachers employed in the schools was 25.

In primary schools	15
In grammar schools	5
In high school	3
Music	1
Drawing	1

Full information as to the financial matters connected with the schools of this city will be found in the report of the committee on finance and claims of this board, appended hereto and made a part of this report.

The courses of study in use when our board assumed charge of the schools of this city, with some modifications, have been continued during the past year.

The teachers employed in the primary schools when this board took charge of the schools of this city, with a few exceptions caused by the resignation of some of the teachers, were reëlected and have taught during the past two terms. In most cases vacancies have been filled by trained teachers who have taken a full course in the New Hampshire State Normal school, Plymouth. The appended report of the committee on primary schools gives full information as to the work done and the condition of our primary schools.

The teachers of the grammar schools of this city remain the

same as last year, with the addition of one, Miss Glovier, who has charge of the new school in the Union School building. The appended report of the committee on grammar schools gives full information as to the work done and the condition of the grammar schools of this city.

The teaching force of the high school has entirely changed during the past year. The report of the committee on the high school appended hereto gives full information as to the work done and condition of the high school.

While some of the work is not entirely satisfactory, on the whole your school board feels that the public schools of this city are in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The changes deemed desirable and necessary are suggested by the several reports of the sub-committees of the school board, which have been adopted by our board and are hereto appended and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,
Chairman of the School Board.

March 6, 1894.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

To the School Board of the City of Somersworth:

Your sub-committee for the high school respectfully submits the following report:

The total number of pupils enrolled in the high school during the past year was 73. The present attendance is 49.

Our first visit to the high school revealed a very unfortunate condition of affairs in a matter of discipline that was turned over to the committee by the principal, Mr. H. S. Roberts, which affected several of the pupils. Under all the circumstances, your committee feel that the matter was satisfactorily adjusted, but we fear that its influence was not entirely eradicated.

It was also found that several pupils in the lower classes were not up to the required standard of scholarship, and upon

examination of the matter we came to the conclusion that many of these pupils passed into the high school poorly fitted, and for that reason were not able to take the work intelligently. At the close of the spring term it was found that a large number of pupils had failed to attain the required standard of scholarship. They were allowed to advance conditionally, upon their making up the work in which they were deficient during the summer vacation. Several made up the work satisfactorily before the fall term opened, others were allowed further time in some studies, and a few allowed to continue in their classes taking the work in the lower class in which they were deficient. Several pupils have left school who were deficient and did not make up the work. Most of the pupils who were conditioned are now doing satisfactory work in all their studies.

The work of the whole school is now in a more satisfactory condition in all respects. It is evident, however, that more care should be used in requiring satisfactory proofs of scholarship from pupils wishing to enter the high school.

There is a spirit of earnest, intelligent work on the part of the pupils noticeable in all of the classes.

The resignation of Principal H. S. Roberts soon after we assumed charge of this school, the selection of Mr. Elmer Case as a substitute for the remainder of the term, the election of Mr. J. M. Russell, A. M., as principal, and of Miss S. B. Rich, A. B., as first assistant, and Miss Annie Lund, as second assistant, are facts well known to this board.

The employment of assistant teachers who were able to teach Greek enabled your committee to make what has proved to be a very desirable change in the work of the principal, who had formerly devoted the most of his time to teaching the classics to the few pupils taking the college preparatory course. The principal is now devoting his time to the large classes, and the gain in discipline and in many other particulars is very noticeable. The work of all of the teachers in the high school is excellent. They are intelligent, earnest, conscientious, and enthusiastic in their work, and notwithstanding many very unfavorable conditions, have been able to bring the school up to a fair degree of excellence. If the work can be carried along the lines now marked out, we may hope, soon, to see the

standard of the school raised to that plane which its importance as a part of our school system demands.

The one-session system adopted during the fall term has proved very satisfactory in its results, and has been endorsed almost unanimously by parents and pupils.

The accommodations now afforded the school by the High School building as now occupied, are inadequate to meet its demands. The room used for a chemical laboratory is too small to accommodate the classes. A physical laboratory, where all the apparatus can be kept securely, and where the teacher can prepare the apparatus for experiments the day before the recitations, is much needed.

Several books of reference for general use in the high school are needed, and your committee recommend that a sufficient sum be set apart from the general fund to purchase several new dictionaries of the English language, Latin and Greek lexicons, a Gazetteer, and a standard Atlas.

A class of six was graduated from the high school at the close of the spring term. Their names and courses of study being as follows: Pugsley, Wm. A., English; Parrott, Grace M., College Preparatory; Randall, Lizzie A., College Preparatory; Roberts, Annie M., Wentworth, Grace E., Wentworth, May A., Classical.

WM. F. RUSSELL,
JOHN DUDDY,
R. W. SHAPLEIGH,
Sub-Committee for the High School.

Somersworth, N. H., March 5, 1894.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

To the School Board of the City of Somersworth:

Your sub-committee for the grammar schools respectfully submits the following report:

The new grammar school for sixth-grade work in the Union school building opened February 5, 1894, combines fifth-grade

(primary) work with sixth-grade (grammar) work, one class each. The pupils for this school, thirty-four in number, fifteen in the fifth grade and nineteen in the sixth grade, were drawn from Miss Mayo's school, fifth grade, Orange street, and Miss Lawlor's school, sixth grade, Orange street.

Miss Mayo and Miss Lawlor have now all the pupils that any teacher in those grades ought to have, and thus relieved your committee believe that their work will be more thorough and satisfactory to them. The new school is well organized and is doing good work.

The grammar school work of this city is under the following teachers, viz.:

Sixth Grade: Miss Lyle D. Glovier, Union School building; Miss Alicia Lawlor, Orange street building.

Seventh Grade: Miss Nellie Merrick, High School building.

Eighth and Ninth Grades: Mr. J. D. Montgomery and Miss Belle Quimby.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The grammar school work presents the anomalous condition of having a grammar master, who has charge of the work only in his own room, each of the other grades of the grammar school being entirely independent of him. It is needless to say that such a condition is far from satisfactory, and that the work of the school can never reach a satisfactory standard until it is made uniform and placed under one responsible head.

This condition is caused in part by the fact that we have no suitable grammar school building. The rooms now used by the grammar school in the high school building are inadequate to the demands of the grammar schools of this city—they are, in fact, inadequate to the demands of the classes now occupying them. The room used by Miss Quimby is very small, being about ten feet by fourteen feet, and into this room she has to take large classes, and is then unable to have a full class in recitation together. She cannot use blackboard work in her recitations; the ventilation of the room is so poor that the air quickly becomes vitiated, and sitting so closely together her pupils are able to assist each other in recitation. The work under such unfavorable conditions can never be satisfactory to the teacher.

The course of study in use at the time we assumed charge of the grammar school, with some slight modifications, has been continued during the past year. This course needs immediate revision.

In addition to covering the usual studies embracing the elements of the English language, American history, geography, reading, writing, music, drawing, and elementary book-keeping, the course of study should add instruction in the elements of botany, zoölogy, geometry in its simpler forms, and a first book in algebra.

The teaching work in history may well cover more oral work with reference to other material than is found in the usual school text-books in use, which material is easily accessible to our pupils in the village library. Some standard works like "Bancroft's History of the United States" and "Palfrey's History of New England" should be added to the school library. An encyclopædia and several dictionaries are also needed by the grammar schools.

Under the present conditions, we think that the work done in our grammar schools is all that can be reasonably expected.

Wm. F. Russell,
Frank E. Libby,
James A. Conley.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Somersworth, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

Gentlemen: After the organization of your committee, and an examination of the condition of the primary schools of the city, it was deemed best to proceed at once to more carefully separate the work of the several schools and to place in each the work of one year as laid down in the course of study prescribed for the various grades.

The efforts made in this direction have met with as much suc-

cess as was to be expected in one year. It will require at least another year to complete the work satisfactorily. Yet already good results are apparent. One year's work in each school enables the teacher to concentrate her efforts and to bring to her school-room much outside information, suitable to the advancement of her pupils, along side lines of study suggested by the regular work.

Such an arrangement also conduces to the success of valuable general exercises, and is particularly helpful to the work of special teachers. Some modifications have to be made on account of the conditions existing in the first grade, where the younger scholars are being constantly changed according to the aptitude they exhibit for study. Your committee have found, however, that the requirements in these schools are easily met.

Modifications of kindergarten work have been introduced into some of the first and second-grade schools, and have been attended with excellent results.

Music has been successfully conducted under our special teacher, Mrs. Robinson. The schools have all shown commendable progress, and in the higher grades the good effects of training commenced when pupils are received and continued through several years, is apparent.

Drawing has been emphasized in all grades during the past year. More time and greater care have been used and valuable results obtained. The efforts of the regular teachers have been supplemented by special instruction two days each week. Improvement has been steady throughout the year, but it will require time to place drawing in the relative position it should occupy with other studies.

Drawing should be so taught as to develop the qualities of neatness, accuracy, and observation, as well as mere facility in the use of the pencil. It is desirable that some instruction should be given in this branch by a teachers' class to be conducted by our special teacher. Arrangements to this end have been made, and Miss Faulhaber will undertake such work during next term.

A departure from former methods has been made in penmanship this year. Pupils now begin the use of ink regularly in the

second grade. Special instruction is being given the teachers in a writing class under the direction of Mr. Montgomery. The object of this class is to develop a more complete understanding of the muscular system of penmanship on the part of the teachers, and to give such instruction in methods as will result in more efficient work in the various schools.

English is one of the most important of primary studies, and the opportunities afforded by the reading classes are being more fully realized every year. The stimulus of good literature, presented in an interesting manner, and at the same time in selections of such length and of such a character as to develop the imagination and taste of the child thus early in life, should not be underestimated. Reading books have their place and value, but should be supplemented by a liberal use of the standard tales and works of our best authors. A beginning has been made in this direction, and it is hoped that the idea will be carried much further during the coming year. There are now available for school use many books of established merit, the use of which will do much to elevate the minds of our school-children above a desire for cheap and pernicious literature.

Primary schools have a value beyond the instruction given in them from day to day. Their relation to the grammar and high school grades must be carefully considered in establishing any successful system.

Care, accuracy, and the use of the latest and best methods during the first five years' work are imperatively demanded to prepare pupils for the requirements of the higher schools. During this period of life the young mind must be trained to habits of thought, the reasoning power developed, and the rudiments of many branches of study firmly established.

More is required every year, both of teachers and pupils. In this connection we cannot do better than to reiterate the report of last year's committee, in regard to the value of our State Normal school and other institutions of similar standing and design. The technical training there given is next to invaluable at the present stage of educational development.

We take pleasure in reporting strenuous effort and hearty coöperation with the committee, on the part of all teachers in the schools under our charge. The increase of pay made by

vote of the board last spring was deserved and appreciated by the teachers.

In closing, your committee desire to bring forcibly to the attention of the board the necessity of at once completing the arranging of the work of the primary schools along definite and scientific lines, with the greatest possible degree of permanency. Beyond this, careful attention to the physical needs of the schools, and examination by personal visitation, and the judicious use of tests in all branches, are needed to establish and maintain the system of public schools in our city upon a high plane of efficiency.

R. W. Shapleigh,
J. C. Lothrop,
H. H. Wentworth,
Committee on Primary Schools.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Somersworth, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

Gentlemen: The ungraded schools of the city during the year just closed were four in number. Two were situated in the district formerly known as the town district. Of these schools, one, the Blackwater school, has been continued through the year. The attendance there is small, but the age of the pupils and the location of their homes have thus far prevented any satisfactory arrangement for transportation to other schools. During the present term only three pupils have been in attendance. During the spring and fall terms the number is larger, but not above an average of seven.

The school in the Horne neighborhood was continued during the spring term of 1893, but has not been open during the last two terms. It was believed that good results would follow from placing the scholars from that part of the city in the Orange and Union schools. This change was made, and your committee feel

warranted in saying that those pupils are doing better work under the present arrangement.

Transportation is provided by the city for pupils in the primary grades only.

The school can be easily opened at any time when the conditions demand it, as the schoolhouse is in suitable repair.

The Woodvale school is well conducted and is doing satisfactory work. Vocal music and drawing have been introduced into this school during the past year.

The Prospect school has been conducted along the usual lines, and has about the same number of pupils as last year.

The ungraded schools as a whole have made satisfactory progress.

Your committee has directed special effort toward making the work in these schools correspond as nearly as possible to that in the graded schools, both in the matter of requirement of rank, and of text-books used. In the higher grades, pupils from all schools in the primary department may be found in the same classes. Thus it becomes of the first importance that uniform training should be given in the schools embracing the work of the first six years.

Respectfully submitted:

R. W. Shapleigh,
J. C. Lothrop,
H. H. Wentworth,
Committee on Ungraded Schools.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EVENING SCHOOLS.

Somersworth, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

Gentlemen: No evening schools have been maintained in the city during the past year, and your committee therefore have no report to make.

Wm. F. Russell,
John Duddy,
R. W. Shapleigh,
Committee on Evening Schools.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPARATUS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

GENTLEMEN: Practically no apparatus has been bought during the past year. The requirements of the schools in this direction are considerable. What is now on hand is obsolete. We would recommend that the pieces most needed for physical experiments be designated, and that purchase be made as fast as funds are available.

The chemical laboratory is not adequate, but probably cannot be improved until a larger room is available.

Maps are needed in all the schools, and should be purchased at once, as the work in geography is impeded by reason of this lack.

Some new sets of text-books have been purchased and introduced, but the committee have preferred to observe the needs in this direction and recommend purchases for the coming year, rather than advocate changes without seeing the text-books actually in use.

The most comprehensive change was the introduction of a literature series of reading books into the primary schools. This is beginning along lines now being followed by the best city school systems. Further action in this direction is recommended during the coming year. The results already obtained in our schools from the change are such as to give value to this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted:

WM. F. RUSSELL,
H. H. WENTWORTH,
J. C. LOTHROP,
Committee on Text-Books and Apparatus.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND DRAWING.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

GENTLEMEN: Music in the schools has been under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Robinson during the past year. The work in this branch has been systematically carried on for several years, and shows the results of training received through the lower grades. The scholars enjoy the singing classes, and have made good progress in the study of music. A choral class has been organized in the high school for advanced training, and is well attended.

The condition of drawing in our schools was such that it was thought best to employ a special teacher this year. Miss Fannie Faulhaber was employed, and the work has been organized and regularly carried on. Drawing has now been established, but it will be two or three years before the full benefit of this study can be obtained. Time enough will be required to give instruction through the Prang course. Drawing, in its mechanical and perspective branches, was introduced into the high school at the beginning of the present term. Drawing in this school should be directed by a special teacher, as the instruction will be of an advanced character and should embrace the use of casts and models and other features of studio work.

WM. F. RUSSELL,
H. H. WENTWORTH,
J. C. LOTHROP,
Committee on Music and Drawing.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee have, during the year just past, examined such candidates for positions as teachers in our public schools as have presented themselves. Certificates have been issued to those who attained the required standing.

Recommendations of names of candidates for vacancies then existing, have been made to the board from time to time.

Without making unreasonable demands upon the applicants, it has been the constant aim of the committee to require such proficiency on the part of candidates as to ensure efficiency in the teaching force of the public schools of the city.

Respectfully submitted:

WM. F. RUSSELL,
JOHN DUDDY,
R. W. SHAPLEIGH,
Committee on Qualifications of Teachers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HEALTH.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

GENTLEMEN: The committee on health report as follows: The sanitary condition of the school-houses and the general health of the scholars is very good. There have been several cases of scarlet-fever, but having had prompt attention, there has been no further spread of the disease than the few single cases.

All of the schools were notified that it was the desire of the board of health that all children in the schools should be vac-

cinated. The result is that out of more than 700 pupils only 193 have not been vaccinated.

J. C. Lothrop,
Mark A. Kearns,
H. H. Wentworth,
Committee on Health.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRUANCY.

Somersworth, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

Gentlemen: The committee on truancy report that Truant Officer James F. Peavey has been faithful in the discharge of the duties of that office; he reports number of scholars out of school and found by him:

First term	45
Second term	47
Third term	74
For the year	166

And in all cases, except where good excuses were given, the pupils were returned to their respective schools.

J. C. Lothrop,
Mark A. Kearns,
H. H. Wentworth,
Committee on Truancy.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF SCHOOL BOARD.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Board of the City of Somersworth, N. H.:

GENTLEMEN: The secretary of the school board herewith presents his financial report for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1894.

In order to protect the school property of the city it is the custom to require payment for any damage done to buildings, also for loss or misuse of books and supplies furnished pupils. Such payments are small in amount and usually made by the scholars to the teacher of the room where the loss or damage occurs.

Tuition is required from pupils residing outside the city limits who desire to attend our schools. The necessary tuition bills have been furnished, collections made, and receipts given during the past year under the direction of your secretary.

By reason of the peculiar conditions existing in this city during the earlier months of the fiscal year just closed, it became necessary to transfer money for the support of the public schools by special and specific votes of the city councils.

By a resolution of the school board the secretary was empowered to receive and disburse moneys so transferred for the use of the department of public instruction.

All bills paid have been approved by the committee on finance and claims as required by the rules of this board.

The moneys received from O. J. Bagley, acting city treasurer, were applied directly to the payment of the salaries of teachers and janitors.

The moneys received for damage to buildings, and from losses and sale of books and supplies, and from tuition, were allowed to accumulate, and February 27, 1894, were paid into the treasury of the city.

During the year some payments for current expenses were made from the money so lying in the hands of the secretary, but after the appointment of a city treasurer, the secretary was

reimbursed for such expenditures. The balance sheet herewith transmitted shows all such payments and reimbursements.

The city ordinances contemplate that all payments of money shall be made directly to the city treasurer, but the best interests of the city require that the school board shall coöperate in collecting and accounting for these small sums.

The city auditors have examined the accounts and their certificate is appended.

Respectfully submitted:

R. W. Shapleigh,
Secretary of School Board.

Summary of Financial Report of Secretary of School Board for Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1894.

CASH RECEIVED.

From O. J. Bagley, acting city treasurer	$3,131.63
A. D. Tolles, city treasurer	68.16
Sales of books and breakage	15.76
W. F. Russell, cash	9.00
Fannie Faulhaber, cash	54.00
Tuition	141.00
	$3,419.55

CASH PAID.

To pay rolls Nos. 1, 2, 3, and H. S. Roberts in full,	$3,050.88
Janitors, from money received from O. J. Bagley	80.75
Janitors, from other moneys	31.91
Telegrams, postage, freight, etc.	36.25
W. F. Russell, cash	9.00
Fannie Faulhaber	54.00
A. D. Tolles, amount from sales and breakage	15.76
A. D. Tolles, amount from tuition	141.00
	$3,419.55

Auditors' Certificate.

CITY OF SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 5, 1894.

This certifies that we have this day examined the books and accounts of the secretary of the school board of the said city, showing receipts and expenditures as per this sheet, and that we have found the expenditures properly vouched for and the footings correct.

[Signed] CHRIS. H. WELLS,
CHARLES F. BLAKE,
Auditors for the City of Somersworth.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND CLAIMS.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., March 1, 1894.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the School Board of the City of Somersworth:

Your committee on finance and claims beg to submit the following report of their business for the past year:

The city councils placed to credit of the school board $18,999.30. Your committee have expended amounts as follows:

For books	$804.15
supplies	332.93
repairs	783.66
note	2,000.00
water rent	89.31
transportation of children	19.80
salary of secretary	100.00
salary of truant officer	45.86
salary of teachers	10,447.22
salary of janitors	738.78
fuel	1,119.27
new rooms	728.41
sundries	218.11
bills left unpaid by old committee	1,055.76
	$18,483.26

Deducting the above amount from the amount credited to the department of public instruction leaves a balance to our credit of $516.04, and we wish to call attention to the fact that the teachers are paid to the end of the present term (March 16, 1894), an advance of $622.67. The elections occur at such a date this year that such advance payment was necessary in order that the teachers might receive their salaries when due.

The committee append a detailed account of the above expenditures. All bills are paid, so that the board will not be again hampered by having to pay a large amount of old accounts.

We figured so fine on fuel that on the 1st of March we were entirely out and were obliged to buy, of Richards & Co., twenty-eight tons of coal. That bill will be due, and properly belongs to the new board to pay.

The change from the town to the city form of government united the schools of the town district and School-district No. 3. The town district had two school buildings—one each in the Blackwater and Horne neighborhoods, so called. The buildings of School-district No. 3 were,—one at Woodvale, a small building on Prospect street, the Union building of six rooms, the Orange Street building of six rooms, and the High School building on Grand street, seven rooms.

When we assumed charge of the school property of the city we found the buildings needing many repairs.

At Blackwater new out-houses have been erected, new black-boards placed in the school-room and some other minor repairs made.

The Horne school, so called, was closed last fall. Shutters have been put up to protect all the windows, and the building left in condition to open again, if necessary. This building is now in a fair state of repair.

Very few repairs have been made at Woodvale except to fix shutters to the windows. New out-buildings must be built there during the coming year. The school-house also needs painting and some other repairs.

The Prospect Street building is in good condition. During the past year two new rooms have been finished and furnished in the Union building, and repairs made in the piping in other rooms. Extensive changes have been made in the heating

apparatus in the building, with a view of making it efficient. While we have been in some degree successful we still consider the mode of heating there far from satisfactory, and do not believe that this building can ever be heated economically by the hot-water system, and think it should at some time in the near future be changed to steam.

Nothing has been done at Orange street except to make the usual number of small repairs, but during the coming year your committee would strongly urge the substitution of water-closets in the basement of the main building for the unsanitary out-buildings now in use. In making up our estimates for the ensuing year we include an item to cover this expense. We would also recommend the covering of the steam pipes in the cellar of this building with asbestos.

The roof of the High School building leaks badly, and must have attention as soon as the weather permits. Other small repairs will also be needed there. At that building thorough repairs will be necessary in the near future. There also the present out-buildings should be discontinued and closets put into the basement. We do not deem it wise, however, to spend too much money along this line in one year, and believing the case at Orange street to be more urgent, would not advise this change at the high school during the coming year.

The buildings are now insured as follows:

Woodvale	$1,000.00
Prospect	1,000.00
Union	10,000.00
Orange	10,000.00
High School	10,000.00

No insurance at Blackwater and Horne.

This insurance all expires April 1, 1894, and we would recommend new insurance as follows:

Blackwater	$400.00
Horne	600.00
Woodvale	700.00
Prospect	800.00
Union	14,000.00

Orange	$12,500.00
High	10,000.00

Respectfully submitted:

FRANK E. LIBBY,
JAMES A. CONLEY,
W. E. PIERCE,
Committee on Finance and Claims.

Detailed Report of Finance and Claims Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILLS APPROVED TO MARCH 1, 1894.

For books	$804.15
supplies	332.93
repairs	783.66
miscellaneous, including note for $2,000	2,473.08
teachers' salaries	10,447.22
janitors' wages	738.78
fuel	1,119.27
new rooms—Union Street building	728.41
bills left unpaid by old committee	1,055.76
Total	$18,483.26

BILLS LEFT UNPAID BY OLD COMMITTEE.

C. H. Annis, as janitor	$12.00
H. S. Roberts, ribbon	3.50
American Express Co., expressage	3.60
Carter, Rice & Co., paper	40.00
Ginn & Co., books and supplies	53.58
D. C. Heath & Co., books	112.84
Franklin Educational Co., chemicals and apparatus	29.74
Eldredge & Bro., books	26.04
Franklin Educational Co., batteries	2.85
E. W. Folsom, clock, thermometer, and repairs	7.70
A. Thwing, paper, pens, etc.	4.82
Geo. A. Hanscom, chemicals	7.34

John E. Frost, lumber	$3.59
C. M. Dorr, cloth	2.55
J. E. Hobson, cloth and oil-cloth	21.90
E. A. Tibbits & Son, hardware	21.48
Potter & Putnam, books	3.20
Boston School Supply Co., slates, ink, and pens	18.75
Great Falls Gas Light Co., gas	2.25
Daniel Hodsdon, labor and supplies	13.65
J. L. Hammett, maps	2.03
Swamscot Machine Co., boiler parts, Union Street building	2.60
Richards & Co., wood and coal	335.16
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., union	.39
American Boiler Co., parts for boiler at Union Street building	10.68
American Book Co., books	28.42
Silver, Burdett & Co., books	21.50
M. S. Perkins, work on boiler	2.65
S. A. Seavey, hardware	4.22
W. D. Merrick, blacksmithing	2.10
Somersworth National bank, overdraft	86.73
S. C. Horne, salary and supplies	13.52
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., water rent	149.88
Lee & Shepard, books	4.50
Total	$1,055.76

NEW ROOMS.

Mark A. Kearns, contract on new room, Union Street building	$145.00
E. W. Folsom, clock	4.50
Carpenters' pay-roll	26.34
Daniel Hodsdon, labor, pipe, registers	100.10
Chas. P. Kinsman, labor and pipe	162.44
M. S. Perkins, coating blackboards and repairing,	5.45
S. A. Seavey, hardware	9.81
Converse & Hammond, lumber	77.70
Albert J. Hanson, labor and material	5.10
W. F. Harmon, bill of W. A. Canney for labor	2.14

L. F. Smith, labor	$5.19
J. B. Stanton, labor	2.49
Alexander Stewart, labor; painting blackboards,	3.16
John E. Frost, lumber	5.71
J. L. Hammett, liquid slating	10.00
G. W. Johnson, painting	18.00
E. W. Folsom, clock	4.50
L. F. Smith, setting up desks	7.75
U. S. Sch. Furniture Co., desks	133.03
Total	$728.41

FUEL.

Richards & Co., coal and wood	$310.43
A. E. Rogers, one and one-half cords wood	6.50
F. A. Mount, fitting wood	2.50
Richards & Co., coal and wood	748.20
Richards & Co., coal and wood	44.64
Moses S. Hussey, wood	6.00
Ada A. Bolo, for cash paid for sawing wood	1.00
Total	$1,119.27

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Pay-roll No. 1	$1,027.33
H. S. Roberts	77.78
Pay-roll No. 2	981.56
" No. 3	835.30
" No. 4	1,153.33
" No. 5	1,183.33
" No. 6	1,189.33
" No. 7	600.65
Etta Martin	14.00
Pay-roll No. 8	1,205.30
" No. 9	1,245.30
" No. 10	934.01
Total	$10,447.22

JANITORS' SALARIES.

C. H. Annis and children	$54.00
John Remick	10.00
John Remick	6.00
C. H. Annis and children	54.00
Edward Richmond	2.63
C. H. Annis	40.50
John Remick	1.00
Elmer C. Horne, Horne	1.00
M. A. Emery, Woodvale	5.00
C. H. Annis and children	123.50
Timothy Collins, washing windows	6.00
Jos. Liberty, washing windows	1.50
Pierre Fleury, washing windows	2.25
Alfred Boucham, washing windows	2.63
Jos. Gunion, washing windows	4.50
John Remick	8.00
John Remick	8.00
C. H. Annis	54.00
C. H. Annis	54.00
O. B. Morse, Jr., high school	4.00
John Remick	8.00
William A. Canney, washing windows	1.88
John Remick	4.00
C. H. Annis	15.50
Harry Gillespie	3.38
Phillip Shanahan, washing windows, Woodvale	2.00
Guy C. Reeve, grammar school	1.00
M. A. Emery	5.00
R. W. Shapleigh, money paid for cleaning at Prospect Street school-house	.75
W. F. Harmon, bill of W. A. Canney for labor	.75
Samuel Hussey	54.00
John Gillespie, moving ashes	1.25
Samuel Hussey	43.50
R. W. Shapleigh, money paid C. H. Annis, O. B. Morse, Jr., and B. F. Cheney	30.40
John Remick	8.00

Timothy Collins, shovelling snow and washing windows	$3.38
P. J. Rafferty, shovelling snow	1.05
John Stewart	36.00
Guy C. Reeve, grammar school	2.00
John N. Stewart, Jr., assistant janitor	7.15
A. E. Stevens, assistant janitor	20.71
John Stewart	26.00
A. E. Stevens, assistant janitor	20.57
Total	$738.78

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. F. Peavey, truant officer	$11.11
J. F. Peavey, truant officer	4.17
Somersworth Savings bank—note account new building	2,000.00
Great Falls Gas Light Co., gas	.90
Day & Co., expressage	13.45
American Express Co., expressage	9.30
H. W. Sherman, cleaning vaults	8.00
J. S. McDaniels, drayage	4.50
F. L. Shapleigh, printing	6.50
Free Press Publishing Co., diplomas, paper, and printing	60.90
S. M. Spencer, repairs on rubber stamp	.50
Crawford, Tolles & Co., insurance	4.59
Frank Tardiff, drayage, etc.	9.45
J. F. Peavey, truant officer	19.46
C. A. Moore, transporting children	5.30
R. W. Shapleigh, for money paid for travelling expenses, postage, telegrams, etc.	24.03
R. W. Shapleigh, account salary	50.00
W. F. Russell, car fare and hotel bill	6.00
F. L. Shapleigh, printing	3.00
S. E. Pattee, horse hire	1.00
American Express Co., expressage	1.40
Great Falls Gas Light Co., gas	1.58
R. W. Shapleigh, secretary; for money paid for postage, telegrams, and freight	14.90

Mrs. M. J. Horne, transportation of children	$1.30
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., water rent	49.72
Day & Co's. express, expressage	1.75
American Express Co., expressage	2.70
Alicia Lawlor, care of store-room	15.00
R. W. Shapleigh, account salary	50.00
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., water rent	39.59
J. S. McDaniels, trucking	4.70
R. W. Shapleigh, secretary; for money paid for freight, cartage, and telegram	22.86
Day & Co.'s express, expressage	.40
Mrs. M. J. Horne, transporting children to school,	3.00
S. C. Horne, transporting children to school	3.00
C. A. Moore, transporting children to school	7.20
Jas. F. Peavey, truant officer	11.12
American Express Co., expressage	.70
Total	$2,473.08

REPAIRS.

C. H. Annis, labor hired and material (glass, etc.),	$4.75
I. D. Corliss, labor at Union Street building	6.40
G. A. Corliss, labor at Union Street building	2.80
Mark A. Kearns, screws, paint, oil, shellac, and lumber, and labor; changing seats	19.80
Daniel Hodsdon, labor and material	56.70
E. W. Folsom, to replace clocks and repairs	10.65
John E. Frost, lumber	25.91
Great Falls Gas Light Co., piping	12.43
J. L. Hammett, ink wells	31.50
J. C. Bunker, labor; painting	5.62
David Wingate, glass and hardware	5.41
O. F. Davis, lime	1.25
J. B. Stanton, labor	5.90
A. Carter & Son, oil-cloth	.50
F. J. Gagnon, Geo. Cadarette's bill for labor and lumber	16.52
Geo. A. Pinkham, labor at New Dam	.75
Daniel Hodsdon, labor, pipe, plumbing, etc.	122.15

Chas. P. Kinsman, labor and pipe	$1.51
Geo. E. Hanson, labor and lumber	58.15
S. A. Seavey, hardware	51.12
John C. Nutter, repairs on double windows	3.35
Albert J. Hanson, labor; plastering	3.65
J. B. Stanton, labor	1.49
W. D. Merrick, blacksmithing	3.40
C. F. Mitchell, building closets	40.00
Alexander Stewart, labor and paint	11.87
John E. Frost, lumber and labor	7.53
G. W. Johnson, labor and paint	6.77
J. R. Horne, labor and lumber	17.61
Bates & Co., bill of W. A. Canney for labor	4.20
J. L. Hammett, liquid slating	6.80
Great Falls Gas Light Co., piping and chandeliers,	34.22
E. A. Tibbits & Son, hardware	7.87
C. H. Twombly, labor	1.62
Chas. Chick, labor	.98
Geo. A. Pinkham, labor	4.00
Geo. Cadarette, labor	17.50
Geo. E. Hanson, labor and lumber	9.90
Alexander Stewart, labor and paint	9.18
Daniel Hodsdon, labor and material	73.30
David Wingate, glass and hardware	5.70
D. Foss & Son, lumber	2.70
Alexander Stewart, painting and paint	2.85
W. D. Merrick, blacksmithing	1.40
David Wingate, glass	.25
E. A. Tibbits & Son, hardware	.35
John E. Frost, labor	1.75
S. A. Seavey, hardware	6.91
Daniel Hodsdon, labor and material	13.40
U. S. Sch. Furniture Co., ink-wells	1.35
U. S. Sch. Furniture Co., teachers' desks (high school),	24.00
Francis A. Mount, labor at Blackwater school	1.00
E. A Tibbits & Son. hardware	.50
G. L. Aldrich, labor	5.00
C. H. Annis, labor	11.24
Total	$783.66

SUPPLIES.

C. H. Annis, pails, soapine, and oil	$0.81
A. Thwing, paper, pins, etc.,	8.42
Geo. A. Hanscom, chemicals	.80
J. E. Hobson, cloth, broom, dust pan, etc.	3.51
Boston School Supply Co., slates and ink	19.40
J. L. Hammett, paper, pencils, etc.	39.15
Franklin Educational Co., supplies	6.32
Francis Doane & Co., ledgers, etc.	6.60
Day & Co., ribbon	4.05
Somersworth Machine Co., sand	1.25
M. R. Warren, neostyle supplies	2.80
Jos. Gillott & Sons, pens	12.86
A. P. Gage & Son, sonometer	4.80
W. A. Davis, mucilage	2.50
Daniel Hodsdon, one-half dozen dippers	.63
Ginn & Co., paper	2.60
American Supply Co., brushes and brooms	21.63
Prang Educational Co., paper, tablets, etc.	36.60
John Carter & Co., paper	39.97
Francis Doane & Co., letter files and labels	2.50
Boston School Supply Co., ink	1.30
J. E. Hobson, pail, dipper, etc.	8.18
John W. Sanborn, chairs and waste baskets	15.00
C. M. Dorr, oil-cloth and cloth	1.35
J. L. Hammett, models and compasses	7.16
American Express Co., rubber stamps	4.10
J. L. Hammett, paper, penholder, models, etc.	16.58
Wm. Symes & Son, oil, can, pails, boxes	1.25
Prang Educational Co., tablets	9.36
S. W. Spencer & Son, rubber stamps and pad	.90
Chas. Drapeau, jar for clay	.45
Free Press Publishing Co., order book and printing	15.10
John Carter & Co., book and paper	5.43
Prang Educational Co., paper (colored)	7.20
Boston School Supply Co., ink	1.30
A. Carter & Son, curtains	.95

Silver, Burdett & Co., pitch pipes	$1.50
F. L. Shapleigh, printing	2.00
Educational Publishing Co., primary drawing cards	.60
E. A. Tibbits & Son, hardware	4.26
Geo. Moore, chemicals	.91
Geo. F. King & Merrill, mucilage bottles	1.50
E. W. Blaisdell, yarn	.65
J. W. Sanborn, waste baskets	1.50
J. L. Hammett, sticks and pencils	1.11
Franklin Educational Co., battery zinc	.36
J. E. Hobson, curtains and lamp chimney	1.41
Free Press Publishing Co., paper	1.97
A. Thwing, stationery	2.35
Total	$332.93

BOOKS.

Lee & Shepard, books	$3.00
S. C. Griggs & Co., books	4.00
Allyn & Bacon, books	2.25
W. S. Wakefield, books	21.00
Carl Schoenhof, books	3.35
R. W. Shapleigh, money paid for music	1.10
American Book Co., books	44.84
Silver, Burdett & Co., books	34.65
D. C. Heath & Co., books	44.59
Ginn & Co., books	186.38
Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, books	15.00
Prang Educational Co., books	37.51
Wm. Ware & Co., books	70.20
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., books	76.93
Maynard, Merrill Co., books	12.98
Thompson, Brown & Co., books	24.00
John E. Potter & Co., books	133.60
D. C. Heath & Co., books	13.00
Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, books	29.45
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., books	7.65
Carl Schoenhof, books	3.60

Oliver Ditson Co., books	$4.28
Ginn & Co., books	1.50
Prang Educational Co., books	25.44
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., books	.96
American Book Co., books	1.44
Maynard, Merrill & Co., books	1.20
D. Lothrop & Co., books	.25
Total	$804.15

VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Births Registered in the City of Somersworth for the Year Ending December 31, 1893.

Date of Birth.	Name of child (if any).	Sex and condition.				Name of father.	Maiden name of mother.	Occupation of father.	Birthplace of father.	Birthplace of mother.
		Male.	Female.	Living or stillborn.	No. of child.					
Jan. 8	.....	.....	Female.	Stillborn.	1	Joseph Giroux	Leda Gilbert.....	Laborer.....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 10	.....	.....	"	Living....	4	W. H. Wingate.....	Lelia M. Horn.....	Carriage painter.	Somersworth.....	Somersworth.
" 13	Maria L.....	.....	"	"	4	A. G. Richard	Eugenia Ouellette....	Physician.....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 16	Aurolie.....	.....	"	"	5	John Lebreux.....	Delinia Ouellette	Mill operative....	"	"
" 18	Florida.....	.....	"	"	16	Paul Potvin.....	Arthemise Beaulieu..	Laborer.....	"	"
" 18	Michael R.....	Male.	.....	"	7	Peter L. Moran.....	Mary J. Rowan.....	Grocer.....	Ireland.....	Somersworth.
" 19	Pierre.....	"	.....	"	1	France Gagnon.....	Mary Laliberte.....	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 23	Eliza.....	.....	"	"	14	Cyrille Renard.....	Selina Fortier.....	Carpenter	"	"
" 26	Melvina.....	.....	"	"	1	Joseph Page.....	Odelie Vachon.....	Shoemaker.....	"	"
" 28	George W.....	"	.....	"	3	Joseph Labbe.....	Leontine Cote.....	Mill operative....	Maine.....	"
" 29	.....	.....	"	"	2	Gadeon Barton.....	Ezilda Routhier.....	" "	Canada.....	"
" 30	Adelia Alice.....	.....	"	"	2	Laurant Goulet	Adelia Roy.....	Laborer.....	"	"
Feb. 10	.....	.....	"	"	3	Patrick Kerrigan	Mary Gerrighty.....	Mill operative....	Ireland.....	Ireland.
" 12	.....	"	.....	"	1	Thomas Sinkerson...	Tilla E. Crawford....	Moulder	No. Adams, Mass.	Somersworth.
" 13	Joseph A.....	"	.....	"	6	Calicte Lud.....	Odele St. Jean.....	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 14	Josephine.....	.....	"	"	4	Theodore Bilodeau..	Amanda Labrecque..	Saloon keeper....	"	"
" 18	Mary Ida.....	.....	"	"	9	—— Cagne.....	Cezaree Guilmet.....	Merchant.....	"	"
" 22	.....	.....	"	Stillborn.	12	Eugene Carrignan...	Mary Blais.....	Carpenter.....	"	"
" 26	Albertine.....	.....	"	Living....	9	Johnny Lemelin.....	Humuno Boulanger..	Laborer.....	"	"
" 26	Annie M.....	.....	"	"	2	Alfred Ruel.....	Doralis Carrier.....	"	"	"
Mar. 7	Mary O.....	.....	"	"	1	Israel Rouleau.....	Elmire Perron.....	"	"	"
" 7	Mary A.....	.....	"	"	8	Anseme Vachon.....	Adelie Vachon.....	"	"	"
" 8	Philip.....	"	.....	"	6	Joseph Vachon	Louise Abelle	Teamster	"	"
" 8	.....	"	.....	"	2	Moses S. Perkins.....	Annie M. Littlefield..	Mason.....	Wells, Me.....	Wells, Me.
" 10	.....	"	.....	"	6	Lenard E. Norris	Elizabeth Tracy.....	Laborer.....	Vermont.....	
" 11	Elinor.....	.....	"	"	2	Moses Doran.....	Mary F. Grady.....	"	Berwick, Me.....	England.
" 12	Mary C.....	.....	"	"	2	Alfred Poirrier.....	Luce Gagnon.....	Clerk.....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 12	.....	"	.....	"	5	Martin Ball.....	Bridget Kittredge....	Laborer.....	Ireland	Ireland.
" 16	Mary B. L.....	.....	"	"	2	Thos. Bissero.....	Leda Gagnon.....	"	Canada.....	Canada.
" 17	William.....	"	.....	"	8	Joseph Perron.....	Clairisse Carrier.....	Hotel keeper.....	"	"
" 18	Rosana.....	.....	"	"	12	Celestine Masse.....	Julia Demers.....	Laborer.....	"	"
" 20	Zaphir Fred.....	"	.....	"	2	Hermidas Desmarias	Odile Charet.....	Merchant.....	"	"

Mar.	21	Theodore	Male.		Living	2	Henry Lajoire	Adelle Vallee	Laborer	Canada	Canada.
"	23	Annie		Female.	"	12	John Goulet	Odilie Bilodeau		"	"
"	25	Willie	"		"	6	Charles E. Ricker	Edith Goodwin	"	Portsmouth	Eliot, Me.
"	26	Anna		"	"	9	Joseph Proulse	Clara Letendre	"		Canada.
"	27	James	"		"	6	Michael Vincent	Mary Blovin	"	Canada	"
April	1	Ludger	"		"	3	Frank Francolur	Melvina Bolduc	"	"	"
"	2	Marie A		"	"	10	Auguste Bouch r	Celinire Berube	Mill operative	"	"
"	3			"	"	6	William H. Walsh	Minnie L. Wilder	" "	Lawrenee, Mass.	Ware, Mass.
"	4	Frank	"		"	1	Hermidas Paradis	Marie Maillot	Laborer	Canada	Canada.
"	6	Marie A		"	"	14	Joseph Emond	Albine Hudon	Mill operative	"	"
"	8	Mary A		"	"	10	Francais Gilbert	Amanda S. Lagneau	Laborer	"	"
"	9	Alfred	"		"	3	Sinai Carignan	Mathilda Perron	Clerk	"	"
"	10	Joseph J. P	"		"	2	Joseph Bisson	Emelie Poullet	"	"	"
"	10	Marie A		"	"	1	Wilfred Belleville	Ereilia Simard	Merchant	"	"
"	15		"		"	2	Edward Illingworth	Florence Midwood	Mill operative	"	England.
"	16			"	"	4	Frank P. Corson	Sadie M. Furbush	Shoemaker	New Durham	Lebanon, Me.
"	19		"		"	4	Timothy Horohan	Bridget Noman		Manchester	Ireland.
"	19	Arthur A	"		"	5	Hubert Jaeques	Melvina Dodier	Merchant	Canada	Canada.
"	24		"		"	1	Levite Albert	Annabel Gagnon	Mill operative	"	"
"	24	Minnie		"	"	3	Philip Reny	Jenny Savuse	" "	"	"
"	26		"		"	10	Thos. Bellenger	Marie Lessen	Laborer	"	"
"	26	Marie C		"	"	2	Alphonse Mareeau	Marie Ruel	Mill operative	"	"
"	27	Mary C		"	"	2	Chas. W. Ritz	Sarah E. Hargraves	" "	Biddeford, Me.	England.
"	27		"		"	3	Alphonse Bisson	Kate Foucher	Brick-maker	Canada	Vermont.
"	29	Joseph P	"		"	9	France Gagne	Virginia Blane	Laborer	"	Canada.
"	29			"	"	2	Newton Russell	Sarah Robinson	Shoemaker	Andover, Mass.	Somersworth.
May	1	Mary L. L		"	"	10	Cyrille Pouliot	Caroline Neault	Baker	Canada	Canada.
"	1	Wilfred	"		"	3	Israel Dubois	Esther Magnieu	Laborer	"	"
"	1	Idelo	"		"	5	Edward Cummings	Levina Gilbert	Mill operative	"	"
"	1	Azarie E	"		"	1	A. B. Jeneau	Josephine Dion	Merchant	"	"
"	7		"		"	2	John E. Horlor	Etta S. Morrill	Machinist	Somersworth	Somersworth.
"	7			"	"	1	Joseph Depaie	Lea Carrier	Mill operative	Canada	Canada.
"	9	Henry J	"		"	1	Joseph Goulet	Anna Plante	" "	"	"
"	10		"		"	1	Morris Gould	Fannie Mellier	Merchant	Russia	Russia.
"	12	Joseph A	"		"	1	Amedie Bisson	Georgina Gagne	Mill operative	Canada	Canada.
"	13	Joseph A	"		"	10	Charles Roy	Clementine Caron	" "	"	"
"	14	May L. A		"	"	1	Wm. Demers	May L. Roy	" "	"	"
"	19		"		Stillborn.	10	George Mallot	Josephine Roberge	Merchant	"	"
"	20	Philomene		"	Living	1	Jean Auber	Philomene Gregoire	Laborer	"	"
"	25	Mary C		"	"	2	Joseph Nadeau	Mary A. Terron	" "	"	"
"	26	Emma		"	"	7	Narcisse Dion	Georgianna Jacques	Merchant	"	"
"	26	Harold	"		"	5	Harry Chick	Grace E. Pitman	Mill operative	Lewiston, Me	Somersworth.
"	27			"	"	1	Godfrey Gregoire	Mary Bolduc	Painter	Canada	Canada.
"	28	Joseph A	"		"	2	Pitre Doyan	Desneige Nadeau	Mill operative	"	"

BIRTHS.—*Continued.*

Date of birth.	Name of child (if any).	Sex and condition.				Name of father.	Maiden name of mother.	Occupation of father.	Birthplace of father.	Birthplace of mother.
		Male.	Female.	Living or stillborn.	No. of child.					
May 6	.....	Male.	.....	Stillborn.	2	Chas. B. Lariviere....	Clarisse Champoux..	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 9	.....	.....	Female.	.....	....	Gilbert Vanasse.....	Julia Fleury.....	" "	"	"
" 11	Arthur.....	"	.....	Living....	4	Laurent Grassen.....	Elmire Jolicour.....	Laborer.....	"	Berlin Falls.
" 23	Eliza	.....	"	"	3	Olivier Morin.....	Eliza Desmarias.....	Butcher.....	"	Canada.
" 23	Olivier.....	"	.....	"	4	" "	" "	"	"	"
" 30	Philip.....	"	.....	"	5	Pitre Lebel.....	Victorie Turgeon....	Mill operative....	"	"
" 30	Marie B.....	.....	"	"	7	Geo. Boisvert	Marie Rouleau.....	Laborer.....	"	"
" 31	.....	.....	"	"	3	Napoleon Malo.....	Caroline Vallier.....	Mill operative....	"	"
June 2	May.	.....	"	"	3	John Riley.....	Margaret Malone....	Moulder	Ireland.....	Ireland.
" 3	.....	.....	"	"	2	Peter Gomo	Maggie Lang.....	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Vermont.
" 3	James E.....	"	.....	"	2	James B. Joupert....	Annie Coyle.....	" "	New York	Manchester.
" 4	Leomie.....	.....	"	"	11	Ephrem Lefebin.....	Marie Tonguay.....	.....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 5	Joseph T. A.....	"	.....	"	2	Thomas Auclere.....	Amanda Turcotte....	Mill operative....	"	"
" 6	Ernest	"	.....	"	1	Ernest Brunelle.....	Alphonsino Pepin....	" "	"	"
" 10	.....	.....	"	"	1	Chas. E. Wormwood.	Laura E. Earle.....	Steward.....	Chelsea, Mass....	Somersworth.
" 11	Andrew.....	"	.....	"	1	Andrew Gadreu.....	Hattie Madoe.....	Mill operative....	Maine.....	Canada.
" 11	William.....	"	.....	"	3	John E. Moran.	Kate Flanagan.....	Moulder.....	Ireland	England.
" 14	.....	"	.....	"	1	Henry M. Lang.....	Mary Beamish.....	Mill operative....	Littleton.....	Somersworth.
" 15	William.....	"	.....	"	1	Wm. L. Duclow	Henrietta R. Burke..	Barber.....	Vermont.....	Canada.
" 16	Mary C.....	.....	"	"	1	Alphonso Gagnon....	Elenor Brunelle.....	Moulder	Canada.....	"
" 18	Albina.....	.....	"	"	3	Joseph Nolette.....	Philomise Cadaut....	Butcher.....	"	"
" 20	Mary M. F.....	.....	"	"	2	Narcisse Roy.....	Phemee Goulet.....	Mill operative....	"	"
" 20	Marie A.....	.....	"	"	9	Zepheyrine Dehaie..	Eugenie Pepin.....	" "	"	"
" 21	Raman E.....	"	.....	"	4	Eugene E. Loud.....	Alice A. Curtis	Conductor.....	Merrefield, Me...	Somersworth.
" 23	Georgia.....	"	.....	"	5	Arnise Boiver.....	Georgiana Lefelbure	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 25	.....	.....	"	"	1	Arthur D. Cheney....	L. Gertrude Emery..	Brakeman.....	So. Berwick, Me..	Somersworth.
" 26	Joseph A.....	"	.....	"	7	Prospere Bisson	Eugenie Gallee.....	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Canada.
" 26	.....	.....	"	"	10	Adore Vanasse.....	Melvina Roudeau....	" "	"	"
" 27	John C.....	"	.....	"	1	Joseph Whalen	Ellen McMahone.....	" "	Ireland.....	England.
" 28	Marie A.....	.....	"	"	9	Aleck Page.....	Caroline Blais.....	" "	Canada.....	Canada.
" 29	William.....	"	.....	"	11	Onesime Hamel.....	Emma Pepin.....	" "	"	"
July 1	Herbert R.....	"	.....	"	8	James S. McDaniel..	Sarah F. Stevens.....	Truckman	So. Berwick, Me..	Somersworth.
" 2	Joseph T.....	"	.....	"	1	Narcisse Grenier	Escilda Sylvain.....	Mill operative....	Canada.....	Canada.

July	4	Alfred	Male.	Living.
"	4	Marie C.	Female.	"
"	6	Joseph G.	"	"
"	11	Emma	"	"
"	11	Marie	"	"
"	12	Arthur	"	"
"	12	Joseph E. I.	"	"
"	13		"	"
"	15			"
"	19			"
"	21	Angelina		"
"	23			"
"	24	Catherine A.		"
"	29	Maria A.		"
Aug.	1	Anna M.		"
"	2	Rosie		"
"	11	Joseph A. N.	"	"
"	11	Joseph A.	"	"
"	11	Virginia		"
"	12			"
"	14	Marie D.		"
"	14	Maria A.		"
"	15	Joseph A.	"	"
"	17	Joseph U.	"	"
"	19	Dorothy Louise		"
"	20	Joseph A.	"	"
"	21	Eugene	"	"
"	22	Leda O.		"
"	22			"
"	27	Jos. N.	"	"
"	29	Jos. A.	"	"
Sept.	1			"
"	4		"	"
"	7			"
"	15		"	"
"	17	Mary L.		"
"	18	Mary A.		"
"	18			"
"	18	Aurore		"
"	20			"
"	23	John	"	"
"	25		"	Stillborn.
"	26		"	"
"	28	Leda		" Living.

2	Leon Rouleau	Philomine Renaud	Mill operative	Canada	Canada.
3	Pitre Huart	Escilia Gagne	Laborer	"	"
8	Exavier Tortier	Adelle Baril...[nieu	Mill operative	"	"
5	Jos. Lareviere	Victoria Labisson-	Saloon-keeper	"	"
4	Pierre Morin	Delphine Lapointe	Hotel-keeper	"	"
2	Odelon Bissero	Philomene Lavoire	Mill operative	"	"
1	Joseph Perron	Mary Nadeau	Mason	"	"
7	Napoleon Bourque	Emelie Roberge	Mill operative	"	"
4	John Mercier	Elmire Boissonneau	" "	"	"
9	Auguste Turcotte	Selvie Labbee	Clerk	"	"
11	Merilise Mailloux	Lizzie Charet	Mill operative	"	"
2	Joseph Chayer	Georgianna Simard	" "	"	"
2	James H. Joyce	Hannah Lawlor		Somersworth	Somersworth.
3	Theodore Gronin	Azilda Turmel	Mill operative	Canada	Canada.
1	Napoleon Tonamay	Marie St. Pierre	" "	"	"
4	Octave Cavier	Ursule Maneau	" "	"	"
5	Napoleon Degle	Mary E. Gagnon	Clerk	"	"
11	Pierre Provencal	Virginia Tardif	Laborer	"	"
2	Joseph Bolduc	Rose Goudro	" "	"	"
3	Wm. L. Leach	Lucy B. Andrews	Mill operative	Acton, Me.	Somersworth.
4	Joachime Rainville	Mathilda Lambush	" "	Canada	Canada.
2	Francis St. Pierre	Mary Thompson	" "	"	"
3	Elzear Vachen	Virginia Desjardins	Milkman	"	"
2	Francois Jacques	Delvina Lessard	Laborer	"	"
1	George F. Hill	Grace H. Emery	Book-keeper	Somersworth	Boston, Mass.
9	Isaac Labissonniere	Sara Lariviere	Mill operative	Canada	Canada.
3	Elzear Cote	Octavie Gagne	Laborer	"	"
1	Simeon Oucteau	Mary Dallion	Mill operative	"	"
3	Felix Chambier	Annie Rinfret	Insurance agent	"	"
4	Samuel Ouellette	Delina Nolette	Mill operative	"	"
1	Jos. A. Gilbert	Delina Gilbert	" "	"	"
1	Julius P. Watson	Nora Sullivan			Somersworth.
3	Joseph Couture	Aurolie Buciere	Fireman	Canada	Canada.
1	C. J. Kavanaugh	Maggie A. Labonte	Salesman	Boston, Mass.	"
5	Jos. Royer	Mary L. Charet	Mill operative	Canada	"
7	Alfred St. Laurent	Odile Viger..[pentier	Merchant	"	"
2	Joseph Reny	Georgianna Char-	Mill operative	Lewiston, Me.	"
10	Bernard Rodden	Annie Quaid	Tea merchant	Dover	Ireland.
14	Guillaume Leclere	Lina Demers	Mill operative	Canada	Canada.
2	Richard R. Mason	Sarah McQuillan	" "	Somersworth	Scotland.
5	John Birch	Elizabeth Marriott	" "	England	England.
1	Joseph Gregoire	Celina Perreault	Merchant	Canada	Canada.
7	Louis Gregoire	Celina Garon	Truckman	"	"
10	Cavier Jean	Desange Rousseau	Laborer	"	"

BIRTHS.—*Continued.*

Date of birth.	Name of child (if any).	Sex and condition.				Name of father.	Maiden name of mother.	Occupation of father.	Birthplace of father.	Birthplace of mother.
		Male.	Female.	Living or stillborn.	No. of child.					
Sept. 25	Jean A.	Male.		Living.	2	Chas. Drapeau	J. Morrissette	Merchant	Canada	Canada
" 28		"		"	6	John Vezinat	Mary Roy	Carpenter	Amesbury, Mass.	Pennsylvania
" 29	Mary		Female.	"	1	Patrick Maloney	Annie Moran	Mill operative	Canada	Canada
Oct. 1		"		"	15	Henry Tournier	Ovalie Dominique	Baker	"	"
" 1			"	"	1	David Many	Annie Mahoney	Machinist	Ireland	Ireland
" 1	Jos. N.	"		"	4	Pierre Berube	Phedeline Charret	Barber	Canada	Canada
" 1	Marie A.		"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"
" 6	Mary A.		"	"	1	Alfred Valliere	Georgia Leciare	Mill operative	"	"
" 7	Alfred	"		"	5	Cavier Martin	Mary L. Martin	Farmer	"	"
" 8			"	Stillborn.	10	Jos. Roy	Eliza Lavore	Laborer	"	"
" 9	Eliza		"	Living.	6	Helaire Bisson	Eliza Bells	"	"	"
" 13	Chester W.	"		"	2	Wm. C. Streeter	Josie C. Littlefield	Painter	Brattleboro', Vt.	Wells, Me.
" 13	William	"		"	2	Wm. Curran	Lumina Turcotte	Mill operative	Canada	Canada
" 15	Azilda		"	"	1	Ovide Paul	Azilda Halle	" "	"	"
" 16	Henry	"		"	4	Geo. Garvette	Katie Marcetto	" "	"	Salem, Mass.
" 19	Jos. N.	"		"	1	Jos. Gregoire	Amanda Couture	Laborer	"	Canada
" 20	Maria C.		"	"	3	Gideon Couture	Maggie Noletto	Saloon keeper	"	"
" 23	Evariste	"		"	7	Jos. Bolduc	Odelie Brassaid	Laborer	"	"
" 24			"	"	2	Williard H. Kimball	Lillian Lawrence	Machinist	Amherst, Me.	Bartlett
" 24		"		"	2	Orian L. Joy	Lizzie B. McFarland	Mason	So. Berwick, Me.	Mt. Trenton, Me.
" 24	Obra		"	"	10	Archie Houle	Jessie Bourque	Grocer	Canada	Canada
" 31	Marie L.		"	"	1	Louis Boule	Florida Labonte	Laborer	"	"
Nov. 2	Lea		"	"	12	Chas. Cote	Anna Rousseau		"	"
" 2	Albina		"	"	3	Francois Goudreau	Delia Lacasse	Laborer	"	"
" 2	Teles	"		"	6	Honore Bourque	Josephine Lecaillo	Mill operative	"	"
" 5	Maria R.		"	"	1	Pierre Dechene	Emma Desjardins	" "	"	"
" 7	Napolidar	"		"	1	Chas. Drouin	Adele Gregoire	Laborer	"	"
" 10			"	"	2	Frank Chick	Anna Stanton		Lebanon, Me.	Portsmouth
" 12	Arthur	"		"	1	Vidal Vachon	Maria Bissen	" "	Canada	Canada
" 12	Lumina		"	"	3	Alfred Landry	Georgiana Lebbee	" "	"	"
" 14	William	"		"	4	Alec Lessard	Elise Nadeau	Mill operative	"	"
" 15	Frederick	"		"	6	Jos. Graham	Margaret McClelland	Farmer	Ireland	Ireland
" 19	Joseph	"		"	3	Augustine Routier	Adele Belin	Laborer	Canada	Canada

Nov.	20	Joseph D.....	Male.	Living....	11	Fernand Lainesse....	Aurelia Laliberte....	Carpenter	Canada	Canada .....
"	24	Alfred.....	"	"	14	Louis Bissen.....	Selina Saintilaire	Laborer	"	"
"	26	.....	"	"	3	Geo. W. Harris.....	Anna M. Leach.....	Watchman	Manchester.....	Berwick, Me.....
"	26	Emilia	..... "	"	12	Edward Leclare.....	Josephine Bernier...	Laborer	Canada	Canada .....
"	28	.....	"	"	8	Wilduck Vezeau	Agnes Trechette.....	.....	"	"
"	30	Maria A.....	..... "	"	8	Francois Drapeau ...	Cedulie Bergeron....	Watchman.....	"	"
Dec.	3	Gracia	..... "	"	14	Edward Bernier.....	Odoro Bernier.....	Mill operative....	"	"
"	4	Emma.....	..... "	"	14	Geo. Caron.....	Emma Pare.....	.....	"	"
"	6	Jos. O	"	"	1	Ovide Boldue	Marie L. Paul	Barber.....	"	"
"	6	Lina.....	..... "	"	2	Adelard Ali.....	Amanda Bolduc.....	Laborer	"	"
"	7	Marie E.....	..... "	"	13	Augustine Pare	Anatalie Vachon.....	"	"	"
"	8	Albert.....	"	"	4	Pierre Dubreiul.....	Lucy Thibodeau	"	"	"
"	10	.....	..... "	"	5	Edgar B. Chesley....	Leah Dighton.....	Shoemaker.....	Somersworth.....	New York.....
"	10	Leona.....	..... "	"	11	John Guillemetto....	Celina Lamontagne..	Mill operative	Canada	Canada .....
"	11	.....	..... "	"	4	J. H. Bragg.....	Fannie Dorety.....	" "	Saugus, Mass.....	New York.....
"	13	Aurore.....	..... "	"	7	Alfred Hein	Filomene Dominique	Laborer	Canada	Canada .....
"	16	Alfred.....	"	"	1	Alfred Guillemere ...	Maria Morin.....	"	"	"
"	25	Ovele	"	"	3	Gideon Briton.....	Exilda Routrer.....	"	"	"
"	25	John J	"	"	3	John J. Libby	Annie Mahoney.....	Mill operative....	Dover.....	Somersworth....
"	26	Rosalie.....	..... "	"	15	Cyrilo Reneau.....	Selina Fortier.....	Carpenter	Canada	Canada .....
"	26	.....	..... "	"	2	James A. Flanagan..	Sally Coyle.....	Merchant.....	England	Somersworth....
"	29	Marie C.....	..... "	"	5	Alfred G. Richard....	Eugenie Ouellett.....	Physician.....	Canada.....	Canada .....
				"						

Marriages Registered in the City of Somersworth for the Year ending December 31, 1893.

Date of marriage.	Place of marriage.	Name and surname of groom and bride.	Residence of each at time of marriage.	Age.	Color.	Occupation of groom and bride.	Place of birth of each.	Names of parents.	Condition.	Name, residence, and official station of person by whom married.
Jan. 5	Somersworth.	Egbert E. Patten	Danvers, Mass.	33	W.	Shoemaker		Joseph Almira	2d	Rev. F. W. Sandford,
		Seddie A. Travis	Somersworth	31	"	Clerk		Nathaniel Eleanor	1st	Somersworth.
" 9	"	Elias Josselin	"	22	"	Mill operative		Octave Philomene	"	" C. Demers,
		Anna Renee	"	20	"	"		Louis Emelie	"	Somersworth.
" 11	"	J. Harry Austin	Berwick, Me.	22	"	Clerk	Ross' Corner, Me.	Henry Electa	"	" H. W. Pope,
		Grace E. Pray	Somersworth	21	"		Somersworth	Lorenzo Harriette	"	Somersworth.
" 21	"	John J. Ryan	"	28	"	Clerk	"	C—— Ann	"	" John Duddy,
		Lois E. Horne	"	24	"			Edwin Elizabeth	"	Somersworth.
" 31	"	Benjamin D. Weymouth.	North Berwick, Me.	47	"		No. Berwick, Me.		"	" John A. Bowler,
		Mary N. Weymouth	" "	49	"		Wells, Me.	Nancy	2d	Somersworth.
Feb. 4	"	I. B. Laporte	Newmarket	27	"		Charlestown	Benjamin Thareite	"	" C. Demers,
		Lydia Josselin	Somersworth	18	"	Mill operative		Joseph Caroline	1st	Somersworth.
" 6	"	Patrick Murphy	Wells, Me.	26	"	Section man	Ireland	John Mary	"	" John Duddy,
		Celia Rohan	Somersworth	25	"		Somersworth	William Mary	"	Somersworth.
" 8	"	Arthur D. Cheney	"	20	"	Baggage master	So. Berwick, Me.	Dudley Mary	"	" H. W. Pope,
		Lucy G. Emery	"	22	"		Somersworth	John M Lucy	"	Somersworth.

Feb.	11	Wakefield	Edward M. Davis.....	Wakefield	21	W.	.....	Springvale, Me...	Frank.....	1st	Rev. Joseph Spinney,	
			Alice Burke.....	Brookfield.....	19	"	.....	Boston, Mass.....	Mary.....	"		
									Edwin.....			Wakefield.
"	11	Somersworth.	Charles A. Jones.....	South Newmarket....	41	"	Moulder	Stratham.....	Mary.....	"	"	John Duddy,
									Joseph.....			
			Mary Ferguson	Somersworth.....	29	"	.....	Ireland	Susan.....	"		Somersworth.
									Austin			
"	12	"	Joseph Turcotte.....	"	23	"	Mill operative.....	.....	Nova.....	"	"	C. Demers,
									Vital.....			
			Dorothie Turcotte.....	"	22	"	"	.....	Mathilda....	"		Somersworth.
									Etinne			
"	12	"	Arthur Swigney.....	"	27	"	"	.....	Anastasie...	"		
									Joseph.....		"	C. Demers,
			Adeline Drapeau.....	"	27	"	"	.....	Maria.....	"		Somersworth.
									Pierre.....			
"	12	"	Joseph Leelare	"	28	"	"	.....	Adele.....	"	"	C. Demers,
									Hilaire.. ...			
			Marie Gagnon.....	"	23	"	"	.....	Adele.....	"		Somersworth.
									Joseph.....			
"	13	"	Henry M. Lang.....	"	23	"	.....	Littleton.....	Verginie....	"	"	John Duddy,
									Patrick.....			
			Mary A. Beamish.....	"	16	"	.....	Somersworth.....	.....	"		Somersworth.
									Frank.....			
"	20	"	Osmando D. Gordon.....	Burke, Vt.....	39	"	Machinist.....	Newark, Vt.	Mary.....	2d	"	Chas. L. White,
			Mary E. Whitehouse....	Everett, Mass.....	29	"	.....	W. Acton, Mass..	.....			
									Mahitable .			Somersworth.
"	23	"	Nathaniel T. Palmer.....	Bath, Me.....	33	"	Rigger.....	.....	Moses.....	"		
									.....			
			Sarah E. Sanborn.....	Somersworth.	32	"	.....	Lebanon.....	Augustus....	1st	"	H. W. Pope,
									Mary.....			
Mar.	9	"	Fred H. Potter.....	North Berwick, Me..	21	"	....	So. Berwick, Me..	Charles.....	2d		Somersworth.
									Elizabeth...			
			Maud H. Hussey.....	" "	20	"	.....	No. Berwick, Me.	Harvey.....	1st	"	John A. Bowler,
									.....			
"	22	Berwick, Me..	George Kershaw.....	Somersworth.....	56	"	....	Milton Mills.....	James.....	"		Somersworth.
									....			
			Annie Brown.....	"	39	"	.....	Somersworth.....	.....	2d	"	F. Grovenor,
									.....			
"	25	Somersworth.	Fred L. Langley	"	31	"	Painter.....	"	William.....	"		Berwick.
									.....			
			Mary J. Kershaw	"	35	"	Weaver.....	Vermont....	Horace.....	1st	Jas. A. Edgerly, J. P.,	
									Rhoda.....			
									Louis.....	2d		Somersworth.
									Rhoda.....			

MARRIAGES.—*Continued.*

Date of marriages.	Place of marriage.	Name and surname of groom and bride.	Residence of each at time of marriage.	Age.	Color.	Occupation of groom and bride.	Place of birth of each.	Names of parents.	Condition.	Name, residence, and official station of persons by whom married.
Apr. 11	Somersworth.	Ludger Main	Somersworth	22	W.	Mill operative		George Louise	1st	Rev. C. Demers,
		Albertine Dumais	"	19	"	" "		Fabrian Georgiana	"	Somersworth.
" 11	"	Henry Charest	"	19	"	" "	Canada	Die Merelice	"	" C. Demers,
		Angelina Felion	"	19	"	" "	"	Trefflee Celano	"	Somersworth.
" 13	"	Napoleon Couture	"	22	"	" "		Onisiana Mary	"	" C. Demers,
		Mary Gagner	"	29	"	" "		Pierre Marguerite	"	Somersworth.
" 18	Rochester	Asa H. Lord	Berwick	24	"	Cigar manufact'r	Berwick	Isaac Martha	"	" O. G. Danforth,
		Bessie E. Leavitt	"	18	"		Old Orchard	A F	"	Rochester.
" 22	Somersworth.	Desooir Moure	Somersworth	20	"		Canada	Frank	"	" C. L. White,
		Mary Moure	Newmarket	19	"	Mill operative	"	Joseph	"	Somersworth.
" 24	"	George L. Witham	Sanford	21	"	" "	Sanford	Peltiah Almeda	"	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P.,
		Josephine Jewell	"	19	"	" "	Sebago	George Adeai	"	Somersworth.
May 9	"	Peter Perreault	Somersworth	22	"		Canada	Peter Celia	"	Rev. John Duddy,
		Kate Gallagher	"	23	"		Somersworth	John	"	Somersworth.
" 17	"	Fred L. Wilcox	Sanford	23	"	Mill operative	England	Henry Maria	"	" C. L. White,
		Eliza A. Barnfield	"	21	"	" "	"	George	"	Somersworth.

May	30	So. Berwick ..	Frank Trafton.....	Berwick, Me.....	31	W.	Box maker	Berwick, Me.....	.....	2d		
			Anna Hayes.....	Farmington	24	"	.....	.....	Sarah	1st		So. Berwick, Me.
"	31	Berwick, Me..	John F. Gleason	Somersworth.....	21	"	.....	Lawrence, Mass..	.....	"		Rev. F. Grovenor,
			Effie M. Butler...	Berwick, Me.....	19	"	.....	Berwick, Me.....	Horatio.....	"		Berwick.
June	4	Somersworth.	Joseph Goodroe.....	Somersworth.....	20	"	Mill operative.....	Canada.....	Hattie.....	"		Rev. C. Demers,
			Florence Rivers.....	"	22	"	" "	"	Orrin H.....	"		Somersworth.
"	10	"	Edward Swift	"	30	"	.....	England	.....	2d	"	Chas. L. White,
			Isabelle Ham.....	"	28	"	.....	Somersworth.....	John	"		Somersworth.
"	12	"	Henry Carroll.....	"	22	"	.....	Florida	Mary.....	"		
			Mary Conly.....	Salmon Falls.....	19	"	Mill operative.....	Portland, Me.....	Olive.....	1st	"	John A. Bowler,
"	15	"	Jos. M. Shackey.....	Conn	34	"	" "	Massachusetts....	Henry.....	"		Somersworth.
			Mary E. McCallem.....	Saco, Me.....	31	"	" "	Saco, Me.....	Sarah.....	1st	"	Chas. L. White,
"	19	"	Norbert Trembley.....	Somersworth....	23	"	" "	.....	Patrick.....	"		Somersworth.
			Marie Renaud.....	"	21	"	" "	.....	.....	2d	"	
"	19	"	Alex. Moran.....	"	21	"	Laborer.....	.....	David	"		Chas. L. White,
			Auselie Ouellett.....	"	18	"	Mill operative.....	.....	Hattie.....	1st		Somersworth.
"	22	"	Walter M. Chesley.....	"	23	"	Carpenter	Somersworth	William.....	"	"	
			Ova B. Brown.....	"	20	"	.....	"	Mary.....	"		C. Demers,
July	1	Rollinsford ...	Geo. T. Clark.....	Berwick, Me.....	51	"	Grocer.....	Lebanon, Me.....	Norbert.....	"		Somersworth.
			Lizzie H. Hobbs.....	Rollinsford	39	"	.....	.....	.....	3d	"	
"	3	Somersworth.	Pierre Gagner.....	Rochester	24	"	Shoemaker	.....	Cyrille	"		John A. Bowler,
			Antonette Roberg..	Somersworth.....	22	"	Mill operative.....	.....	Celina.....	2d		Somersworth.
									.....			
									Alescie.....	"	"	
									Virginia	1st		C. Demers,
									Jos	"		Somersworth.
									Carolina.....			
									Jos.....	"	"	
									Sarah.....			H. W. Pope,
									Charles.....	"		Somersworth.
									Lizzie.....			
									Hiram	3d	"	
									Addie			John A. Bowler,
									James.....	2d		Somersworth.
									.....			
									Louis.....	1st	"	
									Sophie			C. Demers,
									Julia	"		Somersworth.
									Carmelle....			

MARRIAGES.—*Continued.*

Date of marriage.	Place of marriage.	Name and surname of groom and bride.	Residence of each at time of marriage.	Age.	Color.	Occupation of groom and bride.	Place of birth of each.	Names of parents.	Condition.	Name, residence, and official station of person by whom married.
July 3	Somersworth.	Chas. C. Tebbetts.....	Berwick, Me.....	21	W.	Clerk.....	Brookfield.....	Clark.....	1st	Rev. H. W. Pope,
								Mary.....		
		Oblina S. Blue.....	Somersworth.....	22	"	.....	Canada.....	Daniel	"	Somersworth.
								Mary.....		
" 4	Dover.....	Henry W. Brown	"	34	"	Shoemaker.....	Lynn, Mass.....	John	"	" R. E. Gilkey,
								Martha.....		
		Alice A. Towle.....	"	34	"	....	Berwick, Me.....	William.....	2d	Dover.
								Dorcas.....		
" 5	Somersworth.	Frank G. Chapman	"	23	"	Supt. Gas Co.....	Somersworth.....	Hartley.....	1st	" John E. Dame,
								Arthama....		
		Alice A. Andrews.....	"	23	"	Teacher.....	"	.....	"	Pittsfield.
								Elizabeth....		
" 9	"	Auzart Roy.....	"	10	"	Carpenter	Canada	Pierre.....	2d	" C. Demers,
								.....		
		Catherine Belanger.....	"	29	"	Mill operative.....	"	Narisse.....	1st	Somersworth.
								Louise		
" 9	"	Evangéliste Gagner.....	"	20	"	"	.....	Ferdina.....	"	" C. Demers,
								Philomine...		
		Celanis Turcotte.....	"	20	"	"	.....	Louis.....	"	Somersworth.
								Mathilda....		
" 10	"	Odilon Couturier.....	"	23	"	"	.....	Felix	"	" C. Demers,
								Henrietta...		
		Alphonsine Hamel.....	"	23	"	"	.....	Onesine.....	"	Somersworth.
								Clarisse.....		
" 18	"	Michael C. Duffy.....	"	31	"	"	Ireland.....	Michael.....	2d	" John Duddy,
								Ellen.....		
		Ellen Fitzpatrick	"	31	"	"	Scotland.....	.....	1st	Somersworth.
								Margaret....		
" 19	"	August Wormdrey.....	"	23	"	"	Germany.....	John	"	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P.,
								Anne.....		
		Fronzikor Symornskor..	"	23	"	"	"	John	"	Somersworth.
								Mary.....		

July	19	Somersworth.	Albert H. Lowell	Amesbury, Mass	30	W.	Painter	Westbrook, Me.	Cyrus	1st	Rev. John A. Bowler,	
			Bertha A. Batchelder	Greenfield, Mass	26	"		Greenfield, Mass.	Harriet			
									William	"	Somersworth.	
"	23	"	Jos. Doucet	Somersworth	23	"	Mill operative	Vermont	Louis	"	" C. Demers,	
			Delvina Bourque	"	30	"	"	Canada	Georgana	"	Somersworth.	
"	27	"	Jean B. Belanger	"	28	"	Laborer		Dorique	"		
			Melvina Morasse	"	25	"	Mill operative		Henrietta	"		
Aug.	1	"	Hilaire Drouin	"	22	"	Laborer		Paul	"	" C. Demers,	
			Palmye Marquis	"	24	"	Mill operative		Thalie	"	Somersworth.	
"	7	"	Alfred Sevigny	"	25	"	Laborer		Francis	"		
			Amanda Arnoit	"	18	"	Mill operative		Vitaline	"		
"	7	Dover	John A. Guptill	No. Berwick, Me	28	"	Farmer	No. Berwick, Me.	Honore	"	" C. Demers,	
			Mary J. Leslie	Dover	27	"	Housekeeper	Dover	Dina	"	Somersworth.	
"	9	Somersworth.	George W. Leonard	Somersworth	22	"	Mill operative	Somersworth	David	"		
			Emma Corson	Rollinsford	17	"			Mary	"		
"	12	"	Simon Lussier	Somersworth	44	"	Mill operative		Jos	"	" C. Demers,	
			Emma Haller	"	30	"	Dressmaker		Mary	"	Somersworth.	
"	13	"	Henry Croft	"	26	"	Mill operative		Louis	2d		
			Catherine Gosselin	"	18	"	"		Victoria			
"	17	Dover	George A. Johnson	No. Berwick, Me	26	"	Farmer	Springfield, Mass.	Francois	1st	" C. Demers,	
			Della Ripley	" "	25	"	Housekeeper		Mary	"	Somersworth.	
"	18	Somersworth.	Walter M. Eaton	Somersworth	31	"	Shoemaker	Pittsfield	John	"		
			Maggie T. Mahoney	"	19	"		Somersworth	Arthemise	2d	" James Thurston,	
									Joseph		Dover.	
									Catharine	1st		
									William	"		
									Elizabeth	"		
									John	2d	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P.,	
									Julia		Somersworth.	
									Daniel	1st		
									Mary			

MARRIAGES.—*Continued.*

Date of marriage.	Place of marriage.	Name and surname of groom and bride.	Residence of each at time of marriage.	Age.	Color.	Occupation of groom and bride.	Place of birth of each.	Names of parents.	Condition.	Name, residence, and official station of persons by whom married.
Aug. 24	Somersworth.	George W. Young	Berwick, Me	28	W.	Painter	Portsmouth	William Fred Rose	1st "	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P., Somersworth.
		Eva Royal	"	20	"		Somersworth			
Sept. 2	"	Pierre Desjardin	Somersworth	48	"	Mill operative		Francois Emelie	2d	Rev. C. Demers, Somersworth.
		Julia Nolet	"	36	"	"		Abraham Desange	1st	
" 4	"	Moses S. Moulton	Sanford, Me	30	"	Carpenter	Sanford, Me	Silas Olive	"	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P., Somersworth.
		Ellen M. A. Fletcher	"	39	"	Shoe operative	"	Horace Sally	2d	
" 9	"	Samuel L. Smith	Biddeford, Me	40	"	Mill operative	Biddeford, Me	Mark Eunice	"	Rev. O. H. Tracy, Somersworth.
		Catharine Dowty	Saco, Me	34	"	"	Saco, Me		"	
" 10	"	Bartholomi Nolet	Somersworth	23	"	Butcher		Abraham Dessange	1st	" C. Demers, Somersworth.
		Andelie Dussault	"	20	"	Mill operative		Louis Marcelline	"	
" 13	"	George E. Varney	Dover	37	"	Shoemaker	Dover	George Lucy	"	" C. L. White, Somersworth.
		Luella A. Corson	"	36	"		Andover, Me	Charles Abbie	2d	
" 23	"	John F. Clements	So. Berwick, Me	40	"	Hostler	Rollinsford	Jos. Betsy	"	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P., Somersworth.
		Mary Carrigan	Somersworth	23	"	Mill operative	Scotland	Thomas Ann	1st	
" 25	"	Albert Vachon	"	20	"	"		Damare Marie	"	Rev. C. Demers, Somersworth.
		Emma Lariviere	"	18	"	"		Pierre Olive	"	

Sept. 27	Somersworth.	Michael Clair	Augusta, Me	24	W.	Laborer	Bangor, Me	Michael Emma	1st	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P.,	
		Lizzie Fredette	Lawrence, Mass	19	"	Mill operative	Lawrence, Mass.	Jos Delia	"		Somersworth.
" 28	"	Samuel W. Dexter	York, Me	35	"	Laborer	Nova Scotia	James Sarah	"	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P.,	
		Lotta Smith	"	31	"	Housework			"		Somersworth.
Oct. 30	"	Omert Nadeau	Somersworth	23	"	Mill operative	Canada	Elierne Rose	"	Rev. John Duddy,	
		Nellie Murray	"	22	"	"	Somersworth	John Bridget	"		Somersworth.
Nov. 5	"	Nazaire Fontainne	"	22	"	"		Cleophas Celina	"	" C. Demers,	
		Exilda Huppe	"	27	"	"		Moise Adelaide	"		Somersworth.
" 8	Berwick, Me.	Frank T. Stackpole	"	28	"	"	Dover	Thomas Mary	"	" O. H. Tracy,	
		Hattie E. Watson	Berwick, Me	21	"		So. Berwick, Me.	William	"		Somersworth.
" 8	Somersworth.	Victor Thibadeau	Somersworth	30	"	Tailor		Narcoise Adelaide	"	" C. Demers,	
		Eselie Roger	"	24	"	Mill operative		Julien Marie	"		Somersworth.
" 9	"	Atwell J. Rovlin	Vassalboro, Me	26	"	Carpenter	Vassalboro, Me.	George Mary	"	" O. H. Tracy,	
		May Hamen	Manchester	28	"			Thomas May	"		Somersworth.
" 11	"	George Robinson	Somersworth	18	"	Mill operative	Bridgton, Me	Alpheus Ellen	"	" D. C. Easton,	
		Florence Spencer	"	17	"		Somersworth	Paul Olive	"		Laconia.
" 14	"	Thomas W. Porteosis	No. Berwick, Me	28	"	Farmer	England	William Jane	"	" John A. Bowler,	
		Margaret Wilson	"	22	"	Housework	Boston, Mass		"		Somersworth.
" 15	"	William L. Foote	Somersworth	66	"	Bleacher	Rollinsford	William Mary	2d	" Chas. L. White,	
		Jennie Smith	Portsmouth	38	"	Dressmaker	England	Andrew Sarah	1st		Somersworth.
" 16	Berwick, Me.	Franklin N. Chase	Somersworth	27	"	Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.	Andover, Mass.	Seth Mary	"	" F. Grovenor,	
		Mattie E. Hurd	Berwick, Me	22	"		Berwick, Me	Horace Elmira	"		Berwick, Me.

MARRIAGES.—*Continued.*

Date of marriage.	Place of marriage.	Name and surname of groom and bride.	Residence of each at time of marriage.	Age.	Color.	Occupation of groom and bride.	Place of birth of each.	Names of parents.	Condition.	Name, residence, and official station of person by whom married.
Nov. 18	Somersworth.	James Carran	Somersworth	21	W.	Mill operative		Patrick Adele	1st	Rev. C. Demers,
		Delia Blanchet	"	21	"	"		Jos. Agnes	"	Somersworth.
" 22	"	Albert E. Stevens	"	23	"	Brakeman	Somersworth	Charles Francis	"	" John A. Bowler,
		Mathilda J. Stackpole	"	23	"	Stitcher	York, Me.	Jerry Mary	"	Somersworth.
" 25	"	Honori Drapeau	"	38	"	Mill operative		Pierre Sophia	2d	" C. Demers,
		Adolphine Turgeon	"	21	"	"		Jean Marie	1st	Somersworth.
" 27	"	Joseph Loise	"	22	"	"		Gideon Marcelline	"	" C. Demers,
		Marie Lemarre	"	20	"	"		Ambrose Philomine	"	Somersworth.
" 29	"	Joseph Joyal	"	24	"	Laborer		Louis Mary	"	" C. Demers,
		Emma Guilmet	"	24	"	Mill operative		Narasse Cecille	"	Somersworth.
Dec. 3	"	Joseph Picar	"	32	"	"	Canada	Paul Brette	"	" O. H. Tracy,
		Rose Lebrec	"	20	"	"	"	Louis Julia	"	Somersworth.
" 6	"	Sherrod Soule	Naugatuck, Conn.	33	"	Clergyman	Hampton, Conn.	George Caroline	"	" F. J. Goodwin,
		Mary C. Haines	Somersworth	30	"		Somersworth	John Theodate	"	Glen Ridge, N. Y.
" 25	"	George M. Stevenson	"	52	"	Merchant	Newburg, Me.	George Mary	3d	" John A. Bowler,
		Olive L. Beacham	"	42	"		No. Berwick, Me.	Henry Mehitable	2d	Somersworth.

Dec. 25	Somersworth.	Chas. H. Coffin	Berwick, Me.	21	W.	Farmer	Berwick, Me.	Charles Sarah	1st	Rev. O. H. Tracy,	
		Cora B. Remick	" "	21	"	Dressmaker	Somersworth.	George Henrietta	"		Somersworth.
" 25	"	Adlielaid Moisan	Somersworth	22	"	Mill operative		Jean Cemilla	"	"	C. Demers,
		Rose A. St. Pierre	"	18	"	"		Louis Marie	"		Somersworth.
" 26	"	James W. Garside	Biddeford, Me.	34	"	Clerk	England	John Ann	2d	"	John A. Bowler,
		Mary A. Brady	" "	22	"	Mill operative	Lisbon, Me.	Edwin Elizabeth	1st		Somersworth.
" 26	"	Theodule Bisson	Somersworth	25	"	Laborer		Ignace Thalie	2d	"	C. Demers,
		Sara Nadeau	"	28	"	Mill operative		Paul Sophie	1st		Somersworth.
" 26	"	George Paradis	"	37	"	Laborer		George Genieve	2d	"	C. Demers,
		Olive Carrier	"	44	"	Mill operative		John Mary	"		Somersworth.
	"	Edmund C. Reed	"	31	"	Carpenter	Canada	Robert Joanna	1st	"	H. W. Pope,
		Lizzie Davis	"	25	"		"		"		Somersworth.
" 29	"	David Niekoll	Sanford, Me.	35	"	Mill operative	England	Edwin Mary	2d	F. L. Shapleigh, J. P.,	
		Mary Groom	Boston, Mass.	35	"		Wales	John Nora	"		Somersworth.
" 31	"	Charles Bernier	Somersworth	25	"	Machinist		Louis Philomine	1st	Rev. C. Demers,	
		Mary J. Brunette	"	22	"	Mill operative		Odelon Genieve	"		Somersworth.

Deaths Registered in the City of Somersworth for the Year ending December 31, 1893.

Date of death.	Name and surname of the deceased.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.	Place of birth.	Sex and condition. Male.	Female.	Single, married, or widowed.	Occupation.	Name of father.	Maiden name of mother.	Disease or cause of death.
Jan. 4	Melicy Gaulin	6	..	..	Canada	....	F.	S.	.....	Calburt Gaulin	Melvina Blanc	Pneumonia.
" 4	WilliamKnights	77	..	..	Danvers, Mass.	M.	....	W.	Shoemaker	William Knights	.....	Heart disease.
" 8	.....	..	..	..	Somersworth	....	"	.....	.....	Joseph Giroux	Leda Guilbert	Cyanosis.
" 16	Albert Roberge	..	1	1	"	"	....	S.	.....	Nazaire Roberge	Rosanna Vallier	Green diarrhœa.
" 22	Willie Larochelle	..	8	12	"	"	....	.....	.....	Louis Larochille	Mary Drapeau	Pneumonia.
Feb. 1	Elmire Bolduc	24	..	..	"	....	"	S.	.....	Antoine Bolduc	Marie Bolduc	Hepatitis.
" 3	Otto R. Levy	21	..	..	"	"	....	"	.....	W. Adolph Levy	Sadie E. Horne	Typhoid fever.
" 7	Philoniso Laliberte	..	4	..	"	....	"	.....	.....	Pierre Laliberte	Philoniso Langlors	Cholera.
" 9	Hiram J. Philpot	41	..	..	Rollinsford	"	....	M.	.....	E. K. Philpot	Ruth A. Dorr	Killed.
" 14	Philonise Gagnon	..	1	1	Somersworth	"	....	.....	.....	Franc Gagnon	Marie Laliberte	Heart failure.
" 14	Phillip E. Mount	28	..	..	"	"	....	S.	Printer	Phillip E. Mount	H. M. Hersom	Consumption.
" 15	Arthur Norris	26	..	..	England	"	....	M.	.....	James Norris	Hannah Palmer	Inflammation of bowels.
" 17	Sophia C. Wentworth	75	..	..	Bartlett	....	"	W.	.....	John Weeks	Matilda Chase	Heart disease.
" 17	Marie Tagoit	1	..	..	Canada	....	"	.....	.....	Aroni Tagoit	Adellia Valle	Diphtheria.
" 22	Delvina Visina	..	10	17	Somersworth	....	"	S.	.....	John Visina	Mary Roy	Headache.
" 22	Lena Vesinat	..	10	15	"	....	"	.....	.....	John Vesinat	"	Pneumonia.
" 26	Mary J. Gagne	..	..	9	"	....	"	.....	.....	George Gagne	Cezarie Guilmet	Laryngitis.
Mar. 1	Lora Beaudain	..	2	6	"	....	"	.....	.....	Onesime Beaudain	A. Faverdiare	Cholera.
" 12	Christie Cormier	34	..	..	.....	....	"	M.	.....	Denis Cormier	.....	Pneumonia.
" 12	Delia Maizain	15	..	..	Canada	....	"	S.	.....	John Maizain	Celina Halaire	Consumption.
" 12	Ralph M. Willoughby	..	10	9	Somersworth	"	....	.....	.....	Abner Willoughby	Jessie Marsh	Heart disease.
" 13	Thomas Horan	..	9	4	Biddeford, Me	"	....	S.	.....	Timothy Horan	Bridget Noonan	Cholera infantum.
" 13	Delia Monan	15	..	..	Canada	....	"	"	Mill operative	Jean Monan	Celina Allaire	Typhoid fever.
" 17	Laura N. Noble	47	..	..	Somersworth	....	"	"	.....	Mark Noble	Mary C. Copp	Heart disease.
" 17	William Perron	..	..	..	"	"	....	.....	.....	Jos. Perren	Carrie Charn	Congestion of brain.
" 20	Geo. H. Galnage	45	..	..	Farmington	"	....	"	Shoemaker	James Galnage	Eliza A. Trash	Phthisic.
" 21	Anare Carignon	3	..	..	Somersworth	....	....	.....	.....	Cenary Carignon	Mary Burke	.....
" 22	Ernest F. Hodsdon	..	3	16	"	"	....	.....	.....	Geo. F. Hodsdon	Lizzie C. Chesley	Cerebral meningitis. [tis.
" 22	Margaret J. Martin	67	..	..	Milton	....	"	W.	Housekeeper	Stephen Henderson	Sarah Roberts	Chronic capillary bronchi-

Mar.	22	Harriet F. Head	57			Hiram, Me		F.	W.		J. Knights	Elmira Hamilton	Chronic dysentery.
"	27	Celina Pare	28			Canada		"	M.	Mill operative	Theophile Bell	Edmere Lapierre	Peritonitis.
"	31	Chas. L. Hobbs	24			Somersworth	M.		"	Book-keeper	Benjamin Hobbs	Ruth Tibbets	Phthisis pulmonaris.
"	31	Millard F. Webster	36			Berwick, Me	"		"	Lumber dealer	Jacob K. Webster	Betsy Tibbets	Fracture at base of brain.
"	31	Julia Burk	69			Ireland			W.		Daniel Donavan	Aora Mahoney	
"	31	Dennis Ready	56			"	"		M.	Laborer	M. Ready	Mary Hareme	Pneumonia.
April	3	Lucinda Hayes	82						W.	Housekeeper	Charles Davis	Mary Davis	Bright's disease.
"	8	Almira Marston	82			Newcastle			M.		Samuel Dunkins	D. Randall	Heart disease.
"	8	Delila Morin	19			Canada			S.	Mill operative	Theophile Morin	Mary Blais	Typhoid fever.
"	21	Isaac N. Mudgett	54			Tamworth	"		M.	Lumberman	Isaac Mudgett	Mercy Hobbs	Hypertrophy.
"	25	Margaret Shanahan	49			Ireland			S.		John Shanahan	Mary Hager	Apoplexy.
"	29	Sarah B. Hammond	61			New York			W.	Dressmaker	Abraham Andrews		Paralysis.
"	29	Florida Vanasse			3	Somersworth					Gilbert Vanasse	Julia Fleury	Cholera infantum.
May	1	William Hill	78			Strafford	"		M.	Carpenter	William Hill	Polly Clark	Exhaustion.
"	4	Mary A. Fountain	70			Saco, Me			"		Caleb Sellen	Elizabeth Berry	Dropsy.
"	10	Bridget Murray	58			Ireland			W.	Housekeeper	Jerry Murray		Heart disease.
"	10	John Gallagher	64			"	"		"	Laborer			Apoplexy.
"	14	Phillip Horan			23	Somersworth	"				Timothy Horan	Bridget Nooman	Cholera infantum.
"	19					"	"				George Maillot	Josephine Roberge	Premature birth.
"	22	Patrick Grady	53			Ireland	"		M.	Laborer	Thomas Grady	Catharine Grady	Apoplexy.
"	27	Rose A. Grady	22			England			S.	Mill operative	Patrick Grady	Margaret Malona	
"	28	Virgine Bissent	30			Canada			M.	Housekeeper	Francis Binette	Virgine Venette	Consumption.
"	29	D. W. Wentworth	49			Lebanon	"						Ascites.
June	4	Mary E. R. Paine	82			Portland, Me			W.		Jeremiah Goodwin	Sarah A. Penhallow	Old age.
"	4	Leonie Lefebvre									Ephrem Lefebvre	Maria Languay	Premature birth.
"	6	Oree Tourvillle	18			Canada			S.	Mill operative	Jude Tourville	Celina Mitchell	Typhoid pneumonia.
"	12	Ira Chellis	76			Newfield, Me	"		M.	Blacksmith			Heart disease.
"	15	Lowella A. Ingalls	45			Lowell, Mass					Chas. Rowe		Heart disease.
"	19	Jennie Cadarette	2			Somersworth					Geo. Cadarette	Adeline Livigne	Typhoid fever.
"	19	Honora Sullivan	70			Ireland			W.		Dennis Collins	Bridget Beine	
"	25	Delia Perreault	21			Canada			S.	Mill operative	Terence Perreault	Genevieve Gilbert	Heart failure.
"	25	Nathaniel Moody	55			Ossipee	"			Farmer	Atcherson Moody	Dolly Nickerson	Femoral hernia.
July	8	Carrie P. Tibbetts	29			Somersworth			M.		Albert A. Perkins	Abbie Beane	Cerebral meningitis.
"	9	George Proulx	9			"	"				Amede Proulx	Lucy Roy	Meningitis.
"	17	Michael Flanagan	70			Ireland	"		W.	Laborer			
"	20	Marie A. Gilbert			3	Somersworth					Francois Gilbert	Sophia Layunere	Cholera infantum.
"	23	Marie D. Turcotte			4	"					Auguste Turcotte	Selvie Labbee	Asthenia.
"	27	Jennie H. Harmon			10	"					Fred P. Harmon	Kate C. Robinson	Cholera infantum.
"	27	Daniel McCarty	34			Ireland	"		S.	Laborer	Philix McCarty	Mary Kingston	
"	31	Mary B. L. Bisson			4	Somersworth					Thomas Bisson	Lea Gagnon	Pneumonia.
Aug.	2	Willie Moran			1	"	"				John Moran	Kate Flanagan	Consumption.
"	4	Marie A. O. Emond			3	"					Jos. Emond	Alvina Hudon	Cholera infantum.
"	5	Phebe R. Hodsdon	43			Lebanon, Me			M.		Chas. Shapleigh	Elizabeth Corbett	Sclerosis of spine.
"	8	Emelie Chambier	1			Somersworth					Pierre Chambrio	Delvina Labonte	Cholera infantum.

DEATHS.—*Continued.*

Date of death.	Name and surname of deceased.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.	Place of birth.	Sex and condition. Male.	Female.	Single, married, or widowed.	Occupation.	Name of father.	Maiden name of mother.	Disease, or cause of death.
Aug. 13	Ann M. Watton	63	..	..	Sanford, Me	....	F.	W.	.....	Woodman Beal	Ann Chadboune	Apoplexy.
" 16	Herold C. Clough	..	5	..	Berwick, Me	M.	....	.....	.....	Chas. W. Clough	Nellie Tenny	Cholera infantum.
" 17	Wm. L. Bracy	74	..	..	Effingham	"	....	M.	.....	Peter Bracy	—— Hart	Heart disease.
" 19	Bernard Fox	71	..	..	Ireland	"	....	"	Baggage master.	Frank Fox	Ann Mulholland	General debility.
" 25	Kate Moran	30	..	..	England	....	"	"	.....	Michael Flanagan	Ann Welch	Consumption.
" 27	Rose Judd	42	..	..	Canada	....	"	"	.....	John Laughlin	Mary McCullen	Asthma.
" 29	Florida Vanassee	..	3	..	Somersworth	....	....	W.	.....	Gilbert Vanasse	Julie Fleury	Cholera infantum.
" 29	Joseph Vallee	69	..	..	"	"	"	"	.....	Louison Vallee	Florie Dagas	Asthma, from old age.
" 31	Antoine Blouin	72	..	..	"	"	....	"	Mill operative	.....	.....	Traumatic injuries.
" 31	Aaron D. Faunce	72	..	..	Oxford, Me	"	....	.....	Undertaker	William Faunce	Hannah Davis	Consumption.
Sept. 2	Nancy J. Wentworth	55	..	..	Tuftonborough	....	"	M.	Housekeeper	Samuel Hodsdon	.....	Hemorrhage of stomach.
" 9	Willie P. Sullivan	1	..	..	Somersworth	"	....	.....	.....	Dennis Sullivan	Ann Daily	
" 14	Annie Rousseau	13	..	..	Canada	....	"	.....	.....	Errard Rousseau	Adeline Huard	Phthisis pulmonalis.
" 18	.....	..	..	..	Somersworth	....	"	.....	.....	Bernard Rodden	Annie Quaid	
" 23	Florida Polvin	..	8	5	"	....	"	.....	.....	Paul Polvin	Arthemise Beaulieu	Cholera infantum.
" 24	Mary C. Dehais	..	4	17	"	....	"	.....	.....	Jos. Dehais	Lea Carrier	Cholera infantum.
" 25	Edward J. Hastings	2	..	..	Clinton, Mass	"	....	.....	.....	Patriek Hastings	Mary Morton	Peritonitis.
" 25	William Rivers	4	..	..	Salmon Falls	....	"	.....	.....	Jos. Rivers	Victoria Bissonier	Bright's disease.
" 25	Arnelite Gregoire	..	..	..	Somersworth	....	"	.....	.....	Jos. Gregoire	Celina Perreau	Stillborn.
Oct. 3	Lea Lacourse, plice	27	..	..	Somerset	....	"	S.	Mill operative	Felix Lacourse	Lareni Tunton	Neurasthenia.
" 3	Wentworth M. Du-	5	..	..	.....	"	....	.....	.....	Linis Duplice	Jennie Campbell	Phthisis.
" 6	Amanda Lafrance	10	..	..	Canada	....	"	.....	.....	Frank Lafrance	Delina Takel	Typhoid fever.
" 8	Rose H. Garland	5	..	..	.....	....	"	.....	.....	Frank W. Garland	Mary A. Howe	Typhoid fever.
" 10	Thomas Marston	87	..	..	Effingham	"	....	W.	.....	Thomas Marston	Sally Muloon	Valvular disease.
" 13	Jos. T. H. Grenier	..	3	15	Somersworth	"	....	.....	.....	Narcisse Grenier	Desilda Silvain	Cholera infantum.
" 14	Bernadelle Vallee	6	..	..	Canada	....	"	.....	.....	Jos. Vallee	Adele Thevierge	Consumption.
" 14	Honora Gahagan	..	1	14	Somersworth	....	"	.....	.....	Peter Gahagan	Winifred Ronan	
" 16	Delia Abiel	..	11	16	"	....	"	.....	.....	Jos. Abiel	Delvina Lenard	Cholera infantum.
" 16	Abselon Gilbert	4	..	..	Canada	"	....	.....	.....	Frank Gilbert	Sophia Lailleoux	Laryngitis.

Oct.	19	Addington Newcomb	15	..	..	Halifax	M.	....	.....	.....	Simon Newcomb...	Clara J. Conrad.....	Typhoid fever.
"	19	Mabel E. Sullivan....	..	1	21	Somersworth...	....	F.	.....	.....	Julius P. Sullivan..	.....	
"	23	Elihu McCrills..[ford	61	..	..	Lebanon, Me....	"	....	M.	.....	George McCrillis..	Hannah Jones,.....	Cerebral softening.
"	23	Caroline W. Walling-	65	..	..	Winslow, Me....	....	"	"	Housekeeping....	Samuel Merrill.....	Mercy Wiggins.....	Heart disease.
"	26	Daniel Davis.....	79	..	..	Newfield.....	"	....	W.	Shoemaker.....	Daniel Davis.....	Abigail Nealey.....	
"	31	Alice M. Brown.....	3	..	..	Farmington.....	....	"	.....	.....	John F. Brown.....	Emma F. Jones.....	Burned.
Nov.	4	Adalard Hill.....	53	..	..	Somersworth...	....	"	M.	Housekeeper.....	James Lord.....	Ann Tibbits.....	Consumption.
"	5	Jos. T. A. Auclere....	..	5	..	"	....	"	.....	.....	Thomas Auclere....	Amanda Turcotte...	Cholera infantum.
"	7	Catherina Mahagan..	61	..	..	Ireland.....	....	"	"	Housekeeper.....	John O'Leary.....	.....	Heart disease.
"	9	Dudley Gilman.....	65	..	..	Acton, Me.....	"	....	"	.....	Dudley Gilman.....	Dorcas Hurd.....	Paralysis.
"	10	Susan Kidder	79	..	..	Dresden, Me....	....	"	W.	Housekeeper.....	John Kidder.....	Betsey Marsen.....	Cystitis.
"	11	Nellie Hamel.....	..	5	..	Biddeford, Me..	....	"	.....	.....	William Hamel.....	Liza Moulin.....	Abscess.
"	19	Eliza P. Jacques.....	29	..	..	Canada.....	....	"	.....	Housekeeper.....	George Perron.....	Eliza Lessard	Pneumonia.
"	22	Jos. W. Blaisdell.....	37	..	..	.....	"	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart failure.
"	29	Nancy McKeon.....	70	..	..	.....	....	"	M.	.....	Peter Reynolds	Catherine Heur.....	Heart disease.
"	30	Vianah G. Stiles.....	64	..	..	.....	....	"	W.	.....	Philip Hunt.....	Betsey Farrington..	Congestion of brain.
Dec.	1	Emma Caron.....	..	..	2	.....	....	"	.....	.....	George Carron.....	Emma Pare.....	
"	13	Octave Mercier	13	..	..	Springfield, Me.	....	"	.....	.....	John Mercier.....	Elimia Boissoneau..	Phthisis pulmonalis.
"	17	Alfred Bullemeter....	..	..	1	Somersworth...	"	....	.....	.....	Alfred Bullemeter..	Mary Morin	Premature birth.
"	25	Mary Mahoney.....	67	..	..	Ireland	....	"	M.	Housekeeper.....	Michael Coselo.....	Julia Hollian..	Consumption.
"	27	Louise Charret.....	2	..	..	Somersworth...	....	"	.....	.....	Elsie Charrest.....	Maria L. Maillone...	Nephritis.
"	27	Josephine Lairviere..	2	..	..	"	....	"	.....	.....	Jos. Lairviere	Victoria Labissonice	Bronchial pneumonia.
"	28	Georgie E. Grant....	7	..	..	Candia.....	....	"	.....	.....	Lindsey E. Grant..	Georgie E. Ricker..	Tubercular meningitis.

I hereby certify that the above is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. L. SHAPLEIGH, *City Clerk.*

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